ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,067—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th May.
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4236	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weichell	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worgester	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Abbas, Limgs. Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh. In the foregoing or any order.	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechlinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	950	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
KILPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,988	350	21st May.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	H. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 16, 1894.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

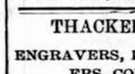
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 784 tons, on the 19th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 18th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1894. Agents.

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Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
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**	" "	48	0
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REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.
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SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

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NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
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Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	"	"	2-8

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FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
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A. MEARS, LIEUT.,
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NOTICE.
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SHARIFF SALEMAHAMMAD,
Commercial Agent, Junagadh State.
Veraval, 9th May, 1894.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
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Manager.

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Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
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Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.
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WORLD-FAMED
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FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
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From whatever cause arising.
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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about myr illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
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The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

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" " 1885	"	998,107
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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
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Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.....	"	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
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The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
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MODERATE PREMIUMS,
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Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
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THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
NATIVE BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	145 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct	225
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Broach's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16 —	200 21
Volkart		1.00	1000	Rs. 0	1
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,587½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,390	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	325 / 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,310
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-8	
China Leaf	,,	29-1	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	29-4	,,
Do. do. new	,,	29	,,
Australia do.	,,	29-4	
Bombay do.	,,	29-3	
English Sovereigns	,,	18-6	
Do. Dragons	,,	18-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	97-8	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	97-8	
Carolus Dollars	,,	210	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	200	
5 Franc pieces	,,	31	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Baptist Church, Service of Sacred Song, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Idzumi Maru (s), from New Castle ; and St. Pancras (s), Akyab.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nawab (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Gloucester City (s), Stettin ; Laurel Branch (s), London and Antwerp ; and Thibet (s), Jeddah.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Courtfield entered, and the steamer Tannadice left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Saint Pancras entered, and the steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

A NOTARY PUBLIC.—Mr. Hiralal Dhurumdar Saragia, B.A., LL.B., partner of the firm of Messrs. Dikshit and Hiralal, solicitors, was, yesterday, sworn as a Notary Public before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Lala Ayermeera Lalachand, the Dewan of Jambooshir, accompanied by eleven followers, carrying eight guns, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. He is now staying at Marwaree Bazaar.

A NEW ARRIVAL WANTED.—Afface Ebrahim, residing at Nagdevi Street, has reported that his wife's cousin, named Mahomed Salleman, aged eighteen years, who arrived in Bombay from Sacheen, on the 10th instant, left home, on Tuesday noon, with Rs. 110 for making some purchases, in the town, but has not since been heard of.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—Noor Mahomed Dadoomea, a Mahomedan, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Didaroolla, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with selling a quantity of ganja without a license from the Collector of Bombay. Accused was arrested while selling ganja at Bhendy Bazaar, yesterday noon, and on searching his house a further quantity of ganja was discovered. Accused was fined Rs. 5.

SERVICE OF SONG.—As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere the service of sacred song, entitled "Primrose Garth," rendered in the Baptist Chapel, a fortnight ago, is to be repeated this evening. When first rendered it was greatly appreciated by a large audience, and since then several requests for repetition have been received. It is hoped there may be an equally large attendance ; the proceeds are to be devoted to the Church funds.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at Funaswady, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Gharee, aged thirteen years, the wife of Gunesh Moreshwar, residing at Jagannath's chawl at that locality. About six weeks ago the deceased's clothes accidently caught fire from a naked kerosine oil lamp and she received severe burns. She was treated at home but never recovered and died yesterday morning. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THEFT IN A PRIEST'S HOUSE.—Bhicoo Cassinath, a hawker in betal leaves, residing on the first floor of a house, at Duncan Road, has reported to the police, that about a week ago he placed gold ornaments and silk *sarees*, collectively valued at Rs. 130, in a box in his room, and locked it. On going to the box on Tuesday morning he found the lock removed, and the property missing. The complainant, besides being a hawker of pan leaves, is a priest ; and is visited daily by several people.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Last Christmas a sail round the harbour by moonlight took place under the auspices of Entertainments Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and was so successful that the experiment is to be repeated on Saturday evening next. One of the largest of Messrs. Shepherd's steamers has been chartered, and will leave the Apollo Bunder, at half-past eight. The trip is expected to occupy three hours, a band will be provided, and dancing will take place. The accommodation on board being limited, early application for tickets should be made to the honorary secretaries of the committee, Sergeants D. A. Pinder and J. J. Marsland.

FATAL FALL OFF A BALCONY.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu lad, named Govind Ballaram, aged seven years, the son of a grocer, residing at the new Hunooman Lane. At 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, deceased was stooping over the railings of the balcony on the second floor of his house, watering *toolsee* plants, when he accidentally overbalanced himself, and fell down on to the road below, a distance of about 20 feet, fracturing his right arm and sustaining other serious injuries. He was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 7 o'clock in the evening from the effects of his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

"SANSAR KOSH."—Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusji Bamji, of Messrs. F. Sauquet and Co., who was for several years connected with the native press of this city, has published a useful book, called "Sansar-Kosh," or a vocabulary of articles of commerce and general utility. Without detracting for a moment from the value of our modern dictionaries or attempting to draw comparisons, we may safely assert that for ready reference, Mr. Bamji's book will be found of great use to the native public. In a city, where the majority of native merchants are ignorant of the English language the book will prove an excellent medium of enlightenment and instruction, and they will find in it much which they may learn with a maximum of profit and a minimum of trouble. The present edition is an improvement on the two previous editions, for without the use of unnecessary words a large collection of new words has been inserted, much labour and care having been bestowed on the classification and arrangements of the words under appropriate headings.

COUNTRY TOBACCO LICENSES.—A meeting of the country tobacco dealers in Bombay was held yesterday when the following resolutions were adopted :—(1) "We, five hundred traders in country tobacco, to-day, in meeting assembled, at Halai Lawana Mahajanwadi, adhere to the statements in the petition of November last, and are prepared to substantiate them. We are, however, deeply pained at the attempt now being made to induce some of the signatories to disavow the petition and withdraw their signatures by means of official pressure put upon poor tobacco traders who are powerless to resist it, and we, therefore, pray to your Excellency-in-Council to protect her Majesty's humble subjects from harassing official inquisition and graciously redress our grievances of long standing. We pray for no special favour but reasonable sympathy with our hardships and just consideration of our pressing requirements. This meeting authorizes the President, Mr. Ahmad Sale Mahomed, to forward by telegram the above resolution to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council."

AN UNPRINCIPLED COOK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts charged Matis Babu Kushia, a cook, in the employ of Miss A. Walke, House Surgeon of the Cama Hospital, with theft of cooking pots and other household articles, worth about Rs. 20. Accused was in the service of the House Surgeon for some time, and when he was dismissed carried away the above property. He was also charged with theft in respect of the luggage of a passenger, per Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer bound for Goa. The cook happened to see a coolie woman going along the Carnac Road with luggage on her head, and falsely representing that the luggage belonged to him, he induced her to hand it over. The passenger not finding the coolie woman at the bunder information was given to the police. Constables in plain clothes were set to find the culprit and succeeded in arresting the accused, who pointed out the place where the stolen property was concealed. During the inquiry it was found that the cook had also stolen some property belonging to a Parsee bazar supplier, carrying on business at the markets. The Magistrate sentenced accused to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMUGGLING OPIUM INTO BOMBAY.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway two Boras, named Kumroodeen Ebrahimdeen and Nuzeralli Abdulla, aged twenty-five and fifteen years, respectively, were yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having in their possession a quantity of opium weighing about 8lbs. without a license from the Collector of Customs, under Section 9 of Act 1 of 1878. In consequence of certain information received, a police havaldar, in company with an opium detective, named Banoomea, arrested accused near the Null Bazaar, while having in their possession 8 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 96. The first accused in defence stated that he came to Bombay from Dewas, about ten days ago, in company with the second accused. The opium produced belonged to the latter ; when he met the second accused at the Dewas station, the latter stated that he had brought some extract of opium with him. They then proceeded to the house of one Yusufally, No. 1 carrying boxes containing opium and No. 2 carrying an empty bag. On Tuesday morning he went to the second accused, who gave him the boxes containing the opium to be carried away, and while doing so he was arrested. The defence of the second accused was that he met the first accused and another person in this city about fifteen days ago. They asked him the price of opium, and he gave it them as Rs. 22. They then proposed to take him to their own country to import opium, promising him a half share. He accompanied the party to Dewas and thence they proceeded to Oojein, where the opium was purchased. They then returned to Bombay, the third man having been left at Indore. Having arrived in Bombay they went to Yusufally who offered to get a purchaser for the opium. Two or three days afterwards Yusufally sent for accused No. I, and told him to take the opium back as he could not find a purchaser. The first accused took away the opium, and he accompanied him. When they arrived near Null Bazaar, a police havaldar arrested them both, the opium being found in the possession of the first accused. They brought the opium from Oojain to Bombay by rail. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo two months' further rigorous imprisonment ; and ordered No. 2 to be sent to the Reformatory for a period of two years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters :—

AN INSOLVENT SENT TO JAIL.

RE LILLADHAR SHAMJEE.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case of this insolvent, the hearing of which had occupied four days.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the insolvent filed his petition on the 17th of February, 1892, and three days afterwards filed his schedule. He commenced his business in 1887, that is, only four years before the filing of his schedule, with a capital of five lakhs of rupees, and his first schedule showed the amount of his debt to be about four lakhs. His schedule was amended in 1894, and in the amended schedule the total debt was put down for the sum of Rs. 2,20,514. The amount of his good assets was Rs. 1,08,355, but the Official Assignee was able to recover only Rs. 58,000. The insolvent was opposed by three of his creditors, among whom were Messrs. Lyon and Co. and Khan Saheb Sale Hindi, who described himself as a nobleman, and was a creditor for Rs. 25,000. The chief ground of opposition was the concealment of the movable and immovable property by the insolvent. The hearing occupied four days. The main contention was regarding the concealment by the insolvent of his interest in a sum of Rs. 50,000. After the death of the insolvent's father, his brother Dwarkadas Shamjee filed a suit against him for partition of the ancestral property, but the case was ultimately amicably arranged, and a consent decree was passed, in the recital of which there was a reference to the sum of Rs. 50,000, which was laid up in securities. In that sum the insolvent had an interest to the extent of Rs. 20,000. From the evidence it was clear that Mr. Macleod, who was then acting Official Assignee, was not informed by the insolvent of his interest in that sum until he received a notice from Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, solicitors of one of the creditors. It was impossible, his Lordship remarked, to suppose that the insolvent was not aware of this sum as the securities stood in the name of his mother. It was clear, his Lordship said, that the insolvent had concealed that sum from the Official Assignee with a view to defeat the claims of his creditors. The case did not rest on that ground alone. It was contended that insolvent had a share in the immovable properties, consisting of four houses at Cutch, one of which alone was said to be of the value of 20,000 *cories*, or five thousand rupees. The insolvent had an interest in those houses, but he had fraudulently concealed that portion of his property. Having started with a capital of five lakhs of rupees in 1887, he lived in the great house on the Waudby Road in great style. Within four years he was found mortgaging his Bombay property to Gokuldas Madhavdas, who was in possession of most of the property so mortgaged. In cross-examination, the insolvent was unable to account for a ruby ring which he used to wear, and which was worth about Rs. 1,000. He was further unable to account satisfactorily for the gold watch and chain, which he admitted to have purchased for Rs. 700. There was valuable furniture in the house, and it was alleged by the opposing creditors that it was removed with a view to defraud his creditors. The insolvent, his Lordship remarked, must have made away with the furniture, as nothing of value was found when the property came in the possession of the Official Assignee. The books of account showed large sums spent after the making of the ornaments, which were not forthcoming. Besides these the insolvent had silver pots and pans. From the evidence it was quite clear that the insolvent had concealed his interest in the sum of Rs. 50,000, and had concealed his immovable property at Cutch to defraud his creditors. Thus he had brought himself under Section 50 of the Insolvency Act. Under the circumstances the insolvent was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of a creditor, asked his Lordship for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the insolvent.

His Lordship said that the order under the section provided for the issue of a warrant.

RE SAMUEL ISSA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE RAMNATH APAJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices.

RE ARDESHIR BOMANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE SHA TRIKAM MITHA.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DEVIDAS HARIDAS.

Mr. Raikes, for an opposing creditor, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be restored to the board. His Lordship granted a rule, returnable on the 13th of June next.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Ramjee Bhimjee ; Hajee Abdoolla Fateh Mahomed ; Saiyad Hoossein Gani Miza ; Mahadu Dewjee ; John Presington Murfoy ; Edward Augustus Mercyalla ; Henry Martin ; Joseph Cooper ; John Sequeira ; Narayan Shivashanker ; Jairam Dayal ; Sitaram Jairam ; Esub Laxman Agaria ; and Ganjanand Ramchandra.

IN the Rue de Tolbiac, near the Botanical Gardens, a fearful act of vengeance has been committed by a deceived wife. About six months since (says the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*) a young married woman invited a friend of her youth, who had become a widow, to live in part of the flat occupied by herself and her husband. All went on well for a time, but the wife soon began to notice that the absence of her husband from home frequently coincided with that of her old school companion, the widow. She accordingly resolved to watch the pair. The other morning the husband left home about nine o'clock, and shortly after the wife, carefully peering into the street from behind the curtains of the windows of her bed-room, observed the widow stealthily issuing from the house. The wife at once threw on her walking attire and followed the widow, who very soon joined the husband, and was about to enter a cab with him. The wife flew at her rival and cut her fearfully about the cheeks, nose, and forehead with a pair of scissors. The husband succeeded in holding his infuriated spouse back and in wresting the instrument from her hands. The widow, terribly disfigured and bleeding profusely, was conveyed to a chemist's shop. The wife has been arrested, and will be charged by the police with cutting and wounding, her rival having refused to appear against her.

THE Sultan of Turkey recently assigned a sum of thirty thousand Turkish pounds to be devoted to the combating of cholera at Mecca. It was proposed to build a shelter for 6,000 persons, to provide a hospital and free medical attendance, to increase the quarantine ports, and cleanse the city. Besides these measures, it was decided to send a medical mission annually to Mecca.

DENTO DONT is a much-admired Liquid Dentifrice, imparts a lily Whiteness to the Teeth, Sweet fragrance to the Breath and a Delightful feeling to the Mouth. 2s. 6d. of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MYSTERIOUS TREE-MARKING IN BEHAR.

THE *Indian Spectator says* :—We prefer to side with Sir Alfred Lyall in interpreting that "mysterious marking of the trees in Behar," of which so much is being made in this country and in England. The occurrence, if it means anything at all, means a local combination for religious or quasi-religious purposes, probably in connection with a new route of pilgrimage. Such smearing of trees with mud or *sindur* is not very rare, though perhaps not often witnessed on such an extensive scale. It cannot have much to do with agrarian troubles, certainly not with a political disturbance. We think the alarmists are out. It is not this class of men from whom Government need to expect trouble. The trouble may come from other quarters, and from other causes. And while we see no occasion for a policy of bluster begotten of panic, we must at the same time advise the officials not to live in fools' paradise. From one cause and another, things have changed very much for the worse during the last few years. Does the English official know this ? And what is he doing to avert a crisis ? His stolidness has stood him in good stead as a foreign ruler. Let him not carry it too far, lest this source of strength may become a source of weakness to the empire. Curious as it may sound, we hold the Civilian class of our times more to blame for this growing distrust than the military.

THE *Native Opinion* discourses : The closing of the last Hardwar Mela, the late Hindu and Mahomedan riots, and the recent smearing of certain trees in mango groves in Behar are events that have followed one another in such swift succession as to wholly unhinge the minds of many a man in England knowing more or less about this country. The fact of this smearing is connected by some to the mysterious excavation of a pond at Janakpore within the Nepaul territory, the accuracy of which may yet well be doubted. Had this smearing not extended over a wider area, possibly it should never have attracted popular attention, but in proportion this pond mystery or rather a supernatural manifestation to the people grew in volume, the smearing continued to such an extent that the characteristic earthen daub with its bristle fixed in, or call it what you may, raised up in the Anglo-Indian mind the bloody fears a quarter-of-a-century old. The memorable *chapati* of 1856-57 was on his brain, and he at once got hold of the idea of a deep-laid conspiracy. Colonel Malleson, who had spent the major portion of his life in India, put a serious complexion on the state of affairs, and, perhaps, did urge upon the adoption of precautionary measures. At least, a man of the veteran Colonel's experience, we think, should have taken stock before jumping to wild conclusions that yet required confirmation. Perhaps, the recent riots had worked up his mind to excitement, and he seems to have given vent to thoughts which he never thought would be productive of so much unrest.

The *Subodha Patrika* says :—Mysterious markings of trees in Behar have been the subject of comment both in England and in India. The wide extent of the region over which they extend indicate the co-operation of numerous hands working for a common purpose. But that they show a treasonous intent, it is difficult to believe. The marks themselves give no such indication. They fit in much better with the theory, which connects them with a purely religious object in favour of a particular shrine. Recent religious disturbances have, no doubt, suggested the alarmist interpretation. But there has been nothing in the conduct of Government to blind such large numbers of the people to the palpable benefits of the British rule as to rouse them to secret conspiracy against it. To use living at a distance from the scene of the markings the idea looks absurd. And many sober Anglo-Indians including the highest officials take the same view. We have no doubt that it is the correct view.

A NEW MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* congratulates the Municipal Corporation on the acquisition to their debateable strength of Dr. K. N. Bahdurji, whom the University elected on Wednesday last in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham, retired. The election, it seems, was a contested one, Mr. Hathornthwaite being the rival candidate. That gentleman would have also proved an acquistion had he been elected. Our regard and esteem for the Principal of Elphinstone College is high. We believe it was owing to the rumour that he was in all likelihood to be nominated by Government which resulted in his scoring fewer votes. We daresay we shall soon have the pleasure of meeting his familiar face in the Corporation Hall. Meanwhile, we congralutate Dr. Bahdurji on his success. His accession to the Corporation, where the numerical strength of native medical gentlemen is in an inverse ratio with their debating and orating ability, will be of great utility.

THE KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* : Our esteemed friend, Mr. Curimbhai Ebrahim, has long been known among the native community as one who speaks little but does much in his own unobtrusive way. "Deeds, not words"—that has been his motto. And he has lately given a most substantial proof of it by setting aside the munificent sum of one lakh of rupees, from his modest store of self-acquired wealth, for a charity, the most noble and beneficent which any philanthropic individual could bestow on starving humanity. To feed and clothe the helpless orphan and educate him or her is a time-hallowed charity. It is a charity which really blesses him who gives and blesses those who receive it. And we are rejoiced to see that, following the noble example of that truly philanthropic Parsi lady, who has been week after week and month after month giving away hundreds and thousands by way of donations to charitable objects, has laid the first foundation of a Khoja Orphanage. Though it hardly approaches in money value the princely gift of ten lakhs by Mrs. N. M. Petit, we cannot but give due praise to Mr. Curimbhoy for being the very first among his community to endow so noble a charity as an orphanage. Every such institution has a small beginning. But it is to be devoutly hoped that it will grow and prosper under the fostering care of our benevolent friend, and that he will live long to see it a stately edifice beneficently harbouring not tens and hundreds but thousands of those unfortunate waifs and strays of Mahomedan humanity, who congregate in our great city and fail to obtain a few yards of cloth to gird their naked loins and one full meal a day to satisfy their starving belly.

The *Native Opinion* remarks :—Well has the seer of old said that "charity must begin at home," and Mr. Karimbhoy Ebrahim has, in acting upon it, shown how highly he appreciates it. To lay out gardens, or to build palatial bungalows is one way of using one's own money, and to lay out the same in a public charity is another, but either of these two ways depends more or less on the different temperaments of individuals. We must, however, say that Mr. Karimbhoy has made the best possible use of his riches, for which the future generations of the Khoja poor must heartily thank him. In this there is a lesson for those, who have enough and to spare, for the exercise of munificence for the amelioration, both physical and mental, of those for whom no provision is made. By his munificent gift, Mr. Karimbhoy has created a claim for the gratitude not of this generation only, but of future ones also.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* observes: Crores of rupees have been sunk on a 'perennial' water-supply for Bombay, but Bombay is not much the better for this enormous outlay. Every summer brings with it almost the same cry for water, that used to be raised when we had only one source of supply. Where does the water go ? Or is it that it existeth not in anything like the quantity promised ? And while the rate-payers cry for more water, the water-jacks keep crying for more money—as if they had not sunk more than enough already for a shamefully inadequate supply ? And more money they will have, we dare say, out of the same grumbling rate-payers. More loaves and fishes for the contractors and their friends, the less the water for the rate-payers. What a state of affairs for the first city of the Empire ? Is it hopeless to have a rate-payers' association for Bombay ? What then becomes of our public spirit about which the newspapers write so eloquently ? Is the said public spirit to be bottled up for those rare occasions when "imperial" questions have to be discussed ? We are all for imperial politics, which makes quite a mouthful of words, but much less than a handful of tangible benefit to the people. Of course, in the domain of imperial politics it is easy to fall foul of Cæsar, who cannot directly retort, to talk at random, and with any data or none. Very congenial is the task of playing to the gallery.

Says the *Native Opinion* :—The supply of this necessary element is getting so scarce that it threatens to merge into an actual famine. In addition to the smallness of the filterbeds as a reason of scarcity the engineer lays stress on another—the waste of water by the city populace. The allegation made requires an enquiry, and a committee may be appointed to overhaul the whole question. In the meanwhile what has Mr. Tomlinson to say to the several querries of a correspondent in the columns of the local *Times* ? In furnishing its supply the Water-service Department's economy often verges upon niggardliness as is invariably evidenced on Hindu holidays, particularly the Dewali and the eclipse days. Indeed, as a class, the Hindus do require more water, but at the same time it must be remembered that a very large portion of the population frequents the sea-beach for bathing, so that the charge of waste on the occasion of holidays cannot stand a scrutiny. Mr. Tomlinson must look somewhere else, particularly to his own department of drainage, for the waste he so bitterly complains of. Further, what has the Municipal executive to say in regard to the heavy cost incurred on the use of a fire-engine for supplying water to the two bungalows on the ridge of the Malabar Hill ?

THE POLICE FORCE OF BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—The real question at issue between the Government and the Municipality, as regards the proposed increase in the Police force of Bombay is, whether the former are morally right in taking advantage of the powers the law gives them and compelling the latter to spend two or three lakhs more every year, without convincing the body, or at any rate the general public, as to the necessity of incurring the proposed additional expenditure. The demand for the increase comes, it is well-known, from the Commissioner of Police, who cannot help being indifferent to the interests of the tax-payer, in his eagerness to have a larger force at his disposal, sufficient to cope with ordinary and extraordinary difficulties, sufficiently large to make it impossible that any member of the force should be over-worked in ordinary times. It is also admitted that the demand for the increase was made only a few weeks after the riots of last year, and thus at a time when no one, least of all Police officers actually engaged in suppressing them, could be expected to take a calm view of the matter. It must again be remembered that the proposal had been made before the lately sanctioned addition of 290 men and officers was given, and its effects in lightening work of the present force watched and ascertained. The Commissioner of Police had asked for a total increase of 407 men, whilst the Committee, appointed by Government to report on the matter, recommended an addition of 600 men, but Government thought this was an excessive demand, whilst the fact that the money is to come from the coffers of the Municipality required that the increase should be confined to the real exigencies of the case. Hence the addition of only 290 men was sanctioned. Nothing has occurred in the meanwhile to necessitate a revision of this settlement, except, of course, the riots of August last. The question is, whether the city must have a police sufficient to meet such very rare outbursts of fanaticism and lawnessness as disgraced it last year.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states :—The Corporation is to be congratulated on the creditable manner in which it acquitted itself on Monday last under the difficult position in which it was placed by the joint action of the local Government and the bogus Committee which it appointed some weeks ago to register its ukase on the further increase in the strength of the city's police. On the one hand, with a view to make an empty show of its having consulted the Municipal Corporation on the subject, the Government invited that body to select its representative to act on the Committee which, it was understood, was to invetigate the facts on which the Police Commissioner applied for the additional increase. And when that precious Committee registered its decree without giving the slightest thought to the verification of the statements urged by the Commissioner in support of his proposal, and when differences arose between the representative of the Municipality and his colleagues on the perfunctory method and manner in which they drove a coach and six through that proposal, the Bombay Government maladroitly endeavoured to embarrass the Corporation by peremptorily demanding, under the cloak of the authority of the Government of India, that it should formulate its views on the subject without delay so as to enable that Government to be in possession of them by the 7th Instant—the date most probably fixed and recommended by itself ! The authorities at Bombay Castle fancied that this admirably contrived manœuvre would have the effect of driving the Corporation into a corner and exposing it to the reproach of being so dilatory as not to be able to arrive at some definite pronouncement on the subject by the date specified. The tactic no doubt was ingenious but not ingenuous.

The *Native Opinion* observes : What we do most bitterly regret is the attitude taken up by the Supreme Government in respect to the period necessary to explain an intricate question like the above one. Again, the intricacy of the question in addition to the fact that the Municipal Committee appointed to consider the same consisted of men having heavy responsibilities to discharge, should not have been grudged a longer interval so necessary to draw up a report thereon. But this apart ; what must strike every fair-minded man as strange is that the same Government that once refused to sanction the Police Commissioner's proposals beyond a certain limit, consider, after the riots are over, that every proposal put forward by him should be quietly swallowed without a word of protest. Of course, Government are all powerful, and, under the bludgeon clauses of the local Municipal Act, they may compel the Municipality to incur any expense, howsoever excessive, but that is no reason why a Corporate body should make no remonstrance.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following notification concerning the day of departure of the Homeward Mail steamers has been received by the Post Office :—

Beginning with Friday, the 25th May, 1894, the Homeward Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay, at 5 P. M., on Friday of each week, until further notice.

2. The hours of posting the different classes of correspondence are specified below :—

Ordinary letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P. M.

Ordinary books and patterns up to 3 P. M.

Registered letters, newspapers, books and patterns up to 2 P. M.

Late ordinary letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the General Post Office from 3-30 P. M. to 4-15 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Town Sub-Offices will be 3 P. M. and registered letters 2 P. M.

Fully prepaid ordinary letters will be received on board the Europe Mail Steamer after 4-15 P. M. and up to starting time 5 P.M., by the payment of an additional fee of 2 annas. All others will be refused.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 5th May, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,730	33,464	11,266	...	27,680	...
Goods	82,296	65,179	20,117	...	1,28,629	...
Other earnings	5,361	7,401	..	2,040	...	36,937
Total for week	1,35,387	1,06,044	29,343	...	...	...
Aggregate	22,27,581	21,08,200	..	...	1,19,381	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·857
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·9
General Directions of wind*	WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	211

* From midnight to midnight.

THE appearance of a weekly English paper in Tientsin is an event which will claim the notice of the historian of journalism. The "Peking and Tientsin Times," like that welcome visitor which Cowper describes in "The Task," is a "folio of four pages," and is printed in clear type upon good paper. Unfortunately, the interest of its first number for Western readers is somewhat impaired by the necessity which the editor feels for providing his subscribers with European news. The fact, for example, that "newspapers of all shades of politics welcome the appointment of Lord Rosebery as Premier," is for us necessarily lacking in freshness. The editor's complaints of the peculiar difficulties of his undertaking ought to excite the compassion of all brother journalists. The foreign communities (we learn) are small and scattered, with means of intercommunication hardly equal to those which existed in Europe three centuries ago. In the interior there are no posts, either to convey news for printing, or by which to distribute it when printed. The telegraph is placed at the service of the public at charges quite out of proportion to the cost of establishing or maintaining it, and even at such a busy and populous place as Hu Shu Wu, midway between Peking and Tientsin, a place through which there is an enormous traffic by road and river, there is no telegraph station and no post.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Laurel Branch, 2,140 tons, Captain H. J. Ritson, sailed yesterday for London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gloucester City, 1,408 tons, Captain J. Dwyer, sailed yesterday for Stettin, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Thibet, 1,665 tons, Captain R A Peters, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 350 deck passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,090 tons, Captain J. Mckenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle (17th April), with a cargo of 3,301 tons of coal.

THE steamer St. Pancras, 2,781 tons, Captain O R Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, (7th May), with a cargo of rice and paddy. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Bay of Bengal.—Mergui Archipelago.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, that the following beacons and land-marks are missing at Mergui : Both eastern and western beacons at the entrance to the port. The pagoda shown on the chart as Tree Pagoda, also the flagstaff at the Deputy Commissioner's house. The basket beacon on the trees north of the town is invisible from seaward, and therefore useless. A temporary beacon has been erected on the spit extending off Kalwin Point, two cables south of position of the old one. This beacon consists of a pole surmounted by a ball. The beacon in Fell's Passage off Pigate Island is also missing."

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Gulf of Martaban—Entrance Rangoon River.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, that the Spit light-vessel "Pharos," stationed below Elephant Point, foundered at her moorings on the 29th April, 1894. Further information will be given as soon as another vessel is placed in position as the Spit light-vessel."

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Congo	1891	Morgon	Hull	19-5	F Muir & Co
B	Warrnambool	2213	Ekins	Havre	19-5	F Muir & Co
C	H Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Genoa		Turner Morrison & Co
E	Warora	3919	Anderson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
F	Gloucester City	1408	J Dwyer	Stellin	16-5	J Mackintosh
H	Courtfield					
L	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	21-5	J Mackintosh
M	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
N	Bhundara	2119	Jacob	Not fixed	17-5	B I S N Co
O	Hannah M Bell		White	Trieste		Graham & Co
P	C Alpine	2080	T Walker	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
Q	Janeta	2179	Petric	Hamburg		F Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Lochtay	3415	Lee	Amsterdam	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
3	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	17-5	P & O S N Co
4	Thames	2101	Seaton	London	19-5	P & O Co
5	Thibet	1665		Peters Jedda	16-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Cy of London	2009	Worden	Liverpool	17-5	Sir C Forbes
8	Melpomene	1848	Brelock	China	21-5	A L S N Co
10	Maroa	4451	Adam	Antwerp	17-5	K Nixon & Co
13	Laurel Branch	2120	Ritson	Antwerp	16-5	E Bates & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownagur	17-5	M V & Co
16	Stanley (ship)	2105	Edgett	Falmouth	20-5	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

S. S. Kapurthala ...... 672 .... Livingstone ...... M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Idzumi Maru (s)	Mckenzie	New Castle, April 17.
	St. Pancras (s)	Young	Akyab, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nawab (s)	Corran	Calcutta, &c.
	Gloucester City (s)	Dwyer	Stettin.
	Laurel Branch (s)	Ritson	London & Antwerp.
	Thibet (s)	Peters	Jeddah via Zanzibar.

The steamer Courtfield began to load yesterday for Hamburg, Antwerp and Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
11 Castore s .... Mosca .... Colombo, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May 11.—Steamers Maharani and Comilla, and ship Falls of Dee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—105 boxes bar soap, Rustomjee C Pateli ; 8 barrels lubricating oil, M M Batliwalla.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stalzenfels s—11 cases glassware, A Vulley and Co ; 3 cases soap, Johamus Inass, 1 case cutlery, E Habib and Co.

Rheinfels s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Monroe s—3 cases whisky, James Pearse and Co.

Janeta s—30 cases whisky, Edulje Bezonjee.

City of London s—100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 6 cases confectionery, S Nazarally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—1 hogshead portwine, M Russell and Co.

Methley Hall s—77 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Himalaya s—35 cases brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—6 cases glassware, F M Roysee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—375 cwts myrabollams, B Jetha ; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 26 bales wool and 69 bales goat hairs, H M Aba ; 61 bales wool, M Balia ; 6 bales wool, N Nanjee ; 60 bales wool, T Chimondass ; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 690 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

Kurrachee s—460 bales cotton waste and 220 bales gunny cuttings, E Butterworth and Co ; 236 bales cotton-fly, R Cursondas.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—11 bales skins, E Purdina ; 12 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co ; 191 cwts turmeric, Nowrojee Framjee ; 3,240 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 8½ cwts ramputree and 166 cwts turmeric, D Maneckjee and Co ; 2 cases peacock feathers, J M Rahimtoola ; 116 cwts olibanum, M Fackirbhoy ; 60 cwts gum, M L Assoo ; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 91 bales skins and hides, H E Goolmahomed.

Laurel Branch s—2 cases peacock feathers, J M Rahimtoola ; 102 cwts Colombo roots, M Cassumbhoy and Co ; 17 cwts corianderseed, M Framjee ; 166 cwts dry ginger, C Lalljee ; 270 cwts turmeric, D M Hawal and Co ; 28 cwts nuxvomica, D Maneckjee and Co ; 40 cwts tamarind seed, N G Dhanvi ; 12 cwts gum ammoniac and 11 cwts gum myrrh, M Cassumbhoy and Co ; 10 cwts rampatree and 5 cwts nutmegs, M Jaffer.

FOR GENOA.

Lobelia s—1,805 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hannah M Bell s—870 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler ; 216 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maroa s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 325 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Imaum s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 430 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,001 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Torr Head s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 16,700 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18,280 cwt linseed and 33,950 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 8,001 cwts linseed, Edwart Latham and Co.

FOR STETTIN.

Stars—45,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Janeta s—320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 385 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 2 boxes real pearls, A C Esmaljee ; 1½ cwts genda horns, M Dawoodbhoy ; 33 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 40 cwts sharkfins, M Mooraj ; 30 cwts cloves and 4 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 2½ cwts ivory and 5 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co ; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Melpomene s—165 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla (s) 40 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 33 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 80 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 80 chests opium, E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Melpomene s—150 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 16.

Reilly, Major, Bombay, Comst Dept, on leave, to Khandala.

SERIOUS labour disturbances, attended by bloodshed, have occurred at Hodmezo Vasarhely, a town of some 50,000 inhabitants, in the comitat of Csongrad. During a search recently made at the lodgings of the Socialist Labour leaders in the town the authorities seized a number of pamphlets and writings, and in order to recover the confiscated papers a band of 300 men marched upon the Town Hall and attempted to take it by storm, at the same time clamouring for the restitution of the seized pamphlets. As the mob refused to comply with the summons to disperse the gendarmes intervened, but were received with showers of stones. The officers of the law then fired upon the crowd, killing some and wounding others. Finally, a detachment of Hussars arrived on the scene and dispersed the rioters, sixty of whom were arrested. The streets are now patrolled by the military.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ICE SAFES and BOXES, made on the most approved principle, have just been received in various sizes by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FECULINA.—Produces Pure and DELICIOUS CAKES, with no trouble and at little Cost.—Sponge, Sultana, Seed, Snow, Currant, Madeira, &c. Price, per Tin, 10 Annas.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street.

TO LET.—A SUITE of ROOMS, in Rampart Row, facing Sea and Gardens; suitable for Bachelors. Particulars, and to view, of HOAR and Co.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.
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AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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PRICE............ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

THE London Stock Exchange re-opened yesterday after the Whitsuntide holidays, and Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. to 100⅜; the price of Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 109. A further sum of £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England, making the influx of the precious metal this month, so far, nearly 2¼ millions Sterling. The market rates of discount remained at 1¼ per cent. for short London Bills and 1¼ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d. to 28 5/8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 5/8 cent. cheaper, at 62¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was further put down 1-16d., at 1s. 0 11-16d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 1s. lower, at 7s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 109; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·19.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 32¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market also re-opened yesterday, and closed dull; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; Surats *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4d. per lb; and East Indians were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 3 57-64d. for September-October. The day's imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 7¼ cents per lb; and August Futures declined 4 points, to 7·08 cent. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and this season's total figures to date compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts......	4,000	7,000	6,000
Three days' ,, ...	11,000	16,000	17,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893....	5,713,000	4,778,000	6,819,000

Here, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day at a further decline in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and with a very small business reported. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 189; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, consisting 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 192; Akola, at Rs. 175; and Broach, at Rs. 216; and 100 each of Ujein, at Rs. 187½; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT has been dull in tone again, with but little doing for export, and prices have further receded half an anna per cwt. t[illegible] quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.......	Rs.	3	15		
Do. 85 ,,	,,	3	1	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	,,	3	10	0	,,
Red Delhi.....................	,,	3	5	0	,,
Hard Yellow...................	,,	3	15	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	10	0	,,
Hard Red......................	,,	3	8	0	,,

SEEDS are steady at last quotations for all descriptions, a moderate export busines having been reported to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	8,064	bales.
Wheat...............................	28,903	cwts.
Linseed	31,535	,,
Rapeseed	37,027	,,
Gingelly	791	,,
Poppyseed	5,702	,,
Groundnuts	1,786	,,
Castorseed	1,049	,,
Rice................................	8,037	,,

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are firm; but there is less demand from shippers. A May-June loading steamer has been fixed with part cargo for Trieste and Venice at about 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 0 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits; with forward Telegraphic at 1s. 0 ⅞d. for June transfer, 1s. 0 11-16d. for July, and 1s. 0 5-8d. later, at which latter rate a considerable business has been reported between Banks; but rates coming weaker from Calcutta, ours rapidly receded, and, Merchants' Bills being again scarce, we closed weak and unsettled, pending news of Council allotments to-day as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.........1s. 0 13-16d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 0 25-32d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight	.........1s. 0 7-8d.	,,	
Credits ,,	.........1s. 0 15-16d.	,,	
Francs ,,	.........1·36	,,	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling, and early bargains were booked in Fours for the Account at 102¾, at which rate the market remained steady throughout the day to the close, with 100 5/8 quoted for Money; and par for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are without movement on any line.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	3,65,000	4,000	4,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	232	792	9	1,033
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	17,04,511	41,36,209	99,278	59,39,998
Total for 18 weeks...	18,11,511	45,01,209	1,03,278	64,15,998
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,509	3,67,908	1,685	4,77,102
Per mile of Ry do.	233	798	4	1,035
Total to corresponding date do.	18,33,869	43,93,239	73,696	63,05,804

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 1,162
Increase to date........................ ,, 1,10,194

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th May, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,52,000	4,97,000	4,000	6,53,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	297	2	390
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	24,10,805	66,98,841	85,266	91,94,912
Total for 18 weeks..	25,62,805	71,95,841	89,266	98,47,912
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year......	1,14,254	4,61,137	4,563	5,79,954
Per mile of Ry do.	68	275	3	346
Total to corresponding date do.	22,93,684	67,51,750	88,005	91,33,439

Increase for the week ....Rs. 73,046
Do. to date .... ,, 7,14,473

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	2,400	40	3,240
Or per mile of Railway	18	53	1	72
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	10,745	26,741	391	37,877
Total for 18 weeks...	11,545	29,141	431	41,117
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	646	932	32	1,610
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	37	1	64
Total to corresponding date do.	9,428	14,303	328	24,059

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,630
Ditto to date .... ,, 17,058

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JONES—May 8, at Ajmere, the wife of H Sydney Jones, A M I C E, Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, R M R, of a daughter.
PRESSEY—May 9, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain Arthur Pressey, 4th Regiment (P A V) B I, of a daughter.
ROLFE—May 6, at Rockville, Darjeeling, the wife of F H Hieron Rolfe, of a son.
SMITH—April 21, at Alleppey, Travancore, the wife of M Howden Smith, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—May 12, at Hatherleigh, Nungumbaukum, the wife of J W R Taylor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DE STE CROIX—BARTLETT—May 8, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Philip de Ste Croix R N R, B I S N, Co, only son of Philip de Ste Croix, of St Aubins, Jersey, to Beatrice Alice, third daughter of the late Samuel Bartlett, Bengal Pilot Service.
DE ROZARIO—McMAHON—May 9, at the R C Church, New Town, Cuddalore, by the Rev Father Prudeux, Catherine Elizabeth McMahon, with Mons. Evariste F. L de Rozario, of the College Calve, Pondicherry.
SCOTT—HALL—May 8, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Revd M Milnes Criffiths. Captain Arthur B Scott, 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to Aimee Byng, youngest daughter of General C H Hall, BSC, late Commissioner of Rawal Pindi.

DEATH.

CHAWNER—May 8, at Naini Tal, Ella Indiana, daughter of Captain Hampden Chawner, the Essex Regiment, aged 15 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

AMONGST the many bye-paths into which the administrators of the Indian Empire have to traverse, there is none more pleasurable to those engaged in it than the path of archæological research. Most of us have our thoughts too much centered on the busy doings of the present to care to spend much time in delving into the records of the dim and distant past, and the men who make antiquarian research their hobby are few and far between. A love of archæology is a natural gift, and the antiquary is born, not made. To those who are thus favoured of nature, India stands even before the land of the Pharoahs in the wealth of material it supplies, for, stretching from the eighth to the thirty-sixth degree of latitude, it covers a far wider area, and embraces the ancient history, not of one race, but of many. Naturally enough, men of antiquarian tastes are attracted to service abroad, and hence it was that amongst the servants of the East India Company archæologists were not wanting. They founded societies for the carrying out of their researches, and were aided from time to time by liberal contributions from the Court of Directors. Soon after the transfer of India to the Crown, it was felt that archæological research should no longer be confined to private effort, and so it came about that in 1862 Lord Canning organized an Archæological Department, under the superintendence of Colonel (afterwards Sir Alexander) Cunningham. For twenty-three years that distinguished officer carried on his investigations, with results known to the world. So enthusiastic was the late Sir Alexander in the study, that he was too engrosed to take leave to Europe save for two brief visits. Sir Alexander believed in doing what he undertook thoroughly, and he found so much to do in Northern India, notably over the Asoka Inscriptions, that when he retired from the service nine years ago, he had been unable to extend his enquiries to any other part of the Empire. However, the Western Presidency was not being neglected during this time, for in 1873 a separate survey was started under Dr. Burgess, who published the results of his explorations in a series of "Western India Archæological Survey Reports." When these enquiries were completed Dr. Burgess commenced similar work in the Madras Presidency, and was carrying it on at the time of General Cunningham's retirement.

In its widest sense the study of archæology includes the knowledge of the origin, language, religion, laws, institutions, literature, science, arts, manners, and customs—everything in fact, that can be learned of the ancient life and being of a people. The Government of India, however, give to archæology its narrower, and perhaps more popular, signification, and concerns itself alone with the written and monumental relics of the mighty past. The work undertaken by the Department may be divided into three classifications: the continuous exploration and description of objects of antiquarian interest; the record and protection of objects worthy of preservation; and the methodical collection and publication of ancient inscriptions. When General Cunningham retired, Dr. Burgess was transferred from Madras to Northern India, where the work still uncompleted was divided among several separate survey parties working under his general control. Dr. Burgess retired five years later, and the opportunity was taken to re-organize the Department—a process to which the Government of India evinces great partiality. It was felt that the archæological survey of the most important and interesting region in Upper India had been completed—using that word, of course in a relative sense—and that it was now necessary only to gather up the results. An agreement was, therefore, entered into with Dr. Burgess, by which he undertook, in return for a fixed scale of payment, to publish in England the information collected by the various surveys during his term of office. The archæological staff was from that date reduced to three parties, working in Western, Southern, and Northern India, respectively. These parties have, in addition to their short annual records of progress prepared some special reports on particular matters of interest, but we believe we are right in saying that so far none of these have seen the light. The sanction to the appointments in Northern India expires in October 1895, and it is understood that Lord Kimberley when Secretary of State expressed a wish that the direct connection of the State with the work of the archæological survey should cease throughout India from the end of that year. We have not been informed as to the grounds for this proposed discontinuance of survey work now looming upon us, but it is to be supposed that they are based entirely on financial considerations. The present Foreign Secretary cannot have thought that survey operations would in a few months be no longer necessary. In a vast empire like India finality can never be reached in the work of antiquarian research. Even if we grant that the surveys already carried on have been relatively exhaustive, it is to be remembered that there is still much land to be possessed and the question arises: What action is to be taken in regard to the unsurveyed portions of a vast Empire forming, as Hunter says, "a great museum of races in which we can study man from his lowest to his highest stages of culture"? Are they to be left to the haphazard chance of private and isolated enquiry?

Efforts have been made for nearly two decades to obtain lists of objects of archæological interest with a view to their conservation; and from 1880 to 1883 a special officer was appointed Curator of Ancient Monuments. In the latter year, however it was, determined that the work of preservation should be entrusted to the local Governments, and orders were issued prescribing the preparation of lists on a uniform plan. The work is one of considerable magnitude, but good progress has been made in it recently, and when it is completed the duty of conservation will devolve entirely on the Public Works Department. So far as the collection of epigraphical matter is concerned, the Archæological Department did not at first take it from the hands of private persons, but it was not long before the attention of the Departmental surveyors was attracted to the record of inscriptions met with in the course of the survey. It was not, however, until eight years ago that local Governments were asked to assist the surveyors in preparing lists of existing inscriptions. Much has been done by Government during the last few years to assist in the publication of inscriptions already discovered. Two volumes of the "Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum" have been issued, one prepared by General Cunningham, containing the Asoka Inscriptions, and one prepared by Mr. Fleet, containing the inscriptions of the early Gupta Kings. Six years ago a quarterly publication, entitled the "Epigraphia Indica" was issued by Government under the editorship of Dr. Burgess, and this publication is now about to be completed. The work is to be continued through the agency of the "Indian Antiquary," a private journal which will be subsidized by Government for the purpose. An epigraphist to the Government of India was appointed in 1883, but retired in a few years to take up the editorship of the journal named. Three years later Dr. Hultzsch was made epigraphist for the Madras Presidency, and in 1890 his duties were enlarged so as to embrace the publication of inscriptions from the whole of India. Amongst other steps taken by Government in the last two or three years for the encouragement of archæological research may be mentioned the purchase for six thousand rupees, of a valuable collection of Gupta coins for the Indian Museum from Mr. Rivett-Carnac; the publication, at the expense of the Bengal Government, by Dr. Hoernle, of the Sanskrit Manuscript, discovered by Lieutenant Bower in Mingai; the issue in a "Technical Art Series" of replicas of the best specimens of antique carving and ornamentation; the collection at the Indian Museum of all negatives of photographs representing objects of archæological interest and the commencement of a complete catalogue of them. There are many other directions in which the study of the ancient past may be encouraged, and seems to us that Government would do well to hesitate before adopting Lord Kimberley's proposal to terminate official charge of archæological research in a land where, perhaps, above all others is "manifestly written a vast antiquity for earth, scarce shorter than a past Eternity."

THE *British Medical Journal* treats as a matter of course the clamour which greeted the proposal to establish a Pasteur Institute in India. Similar clamour has been heard in England from well-meaning people who have been misled by the exaggerated literature circulated by excited and not particularly well-informed agitators. We recently reproduced the account of the doings of a lecturer who addressed and befooled large audiences in Chelsea with an account of the horrors he had witnessed in the Pasteur Institute. When brought to book he admitted that he had never been inside the Institute, and that when he stated he had seen the experiments with his own eyes he simply said the thing that was not. On Tuesday, we republished from the *Medical Journal* a criticism of Dr. Bahadurji's utterances on the same subject, in which it is suggested that the Bombay apologist of hydrophobia has not only adopted the methods of the London agitators, but has borrowed not a few of the remarkable statements which make their pamphlets and lectures so remarkably thrilling. This is the inference which our medical contemporary draws from the fact that in Dr. Bahadurji's speech and in the letters and pamphlets emanating from the anti-vivisection societies there is the same confusion of ideas and the same erroneous statements. It is noted with surprise that Dr. Bahadurji being himself a medical graduate, did not consider it necessary to verify his facts before committing himself to the extraordinary statements with which he regaled a native audience in Bombay. The learned doctor gravely informed the public that there is nothing certain known as to what causes hydrophobia, or whether at the time of biting a dog was or was not rabid. That was a rather large order, seeing that the virus of rabies can be procured by any medical men from the brain of a rabid dog, and that by inoculation rabies can be communicated to another dog or to a rabbit or a guinea pig—or for that matter to Dr. Bahadurjee, or any of his friends in the audience willing to try the experiment. Further it is an ascertained fact that no other virus than that of rabies will produce rabies in a dog or in any other animal. Again, he asserted that all statistics on the subject are vitiated by the "assumption" that in all cases where a dog has bitten one of Pasteur's patients the dog was mad, whether it was really mad or not. The London writer animadverts with much severity on the recklessness of such an assertion, made by one who claims to have himself studied the working of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. For he must have known that in column (*a*) of the statistics only persons are entered who have been bitten by an animal proved to have been rabid—either by the inoculation of another animal with the virus, or by the actual death of some other person from rabies produced by the bite of the same animal. The writer indignantly declares that Dr. Bahadurji, who studied the working of the Institute in Paris was very culpably ignorant of the existence of this table, or else that he must have garbled the facts for the purposes of the agitation. It is not necessary to suppose that the facts were wilfully garbled, but unquestionably it detracts greatly from the value of criticism when the existence of such an element of certitude in the statistics which it is sought to discredit is calmly ignored. The conclusion is not illogical that such a critic is more desirous of securing the applause of an uninstructed audience than of ascertaining the true bearing of ascertained facts. The same fatal facility of rash assumption and reckless assertion was also manifested in the extraordinary statement that M. Pasteur was "obliged to confess" that persons had perished who but for his practice would never have died from hydrophobia. No such "confession" was ever made, and Dr. Bahadurji is challenged to give chapter and verse for the statement. In a similar spirit of irresponsibility the assertion was hazarded that paralytic rabies was never known until M. Pasteur's method induced it. The *Medical Journal* asks the hardy assertor to explain if he can the cases of paralytic rabies described by Morgagni two hundred years ago and by many a medical observer since. We on our part may venture to suggest that Dr. Bahadurjee should open the Encyclopædia Britannica in which the symptoms of paralytic rabies are stated to occur in fifteen per cent. of the cases in which dogs are attacked with rabies; it constitutes a somewhat milder type of the same dread disease, and has this merciful mitigation that the animal so affected is unable to bite except in intervals of remission, and is therefore less dangerous than the victim of furious madness. It is certainly strange that a public instructor who undertakes to confound Pasteur and explode his method should be unaware of the fact that paralytic rabies is a well-known and well-defined type of the malady which the Pasteur Institute has been established to combat.

THERE seems to be some hope for the poor Indian widow, after all, and her lot may improve perceptibly about a century hence. Social conferences and public preachings notwithstanding, the reform of her condition has not yet gone beyond the stage of talk. Educated natives have considered it their duty to condemn the practice of enforced widowhood—in the abstract; but, speaking generally, they have taken little practical action against the tyranny of caste. But when caste itself awakens to the absurdity of an unnatural prohibition, there is some hope that its words may not have to wait very long before they are translated into suitable action. We are glad to hear from a correspondent that at Surat, which is one of the principal centres of Guzerati Hinduism, a meeting was recently held of the Visha Lad Banyas in the temple of Somnath, where resolutions were passed with the object of mitigating the miseries of widowhood. They have resolved that any girl belonging to their caste, who may become a virgin widow, may re-marry, if she chooses, or rather her parents, because the choice lies with them, the child herself having no voice in these little matters affecting her own happiness. A proposal to refer the question to the Shashtris for decision was wisely overruled. It would only have afforded one more occasion for religious doctors to divide themselves on the subject, and exercise their ingenuity in the splitting of hairs. The spiritual advisers of the caste who were present at the meeting, having been appealed to for their opinion, contented themselves with the general, and rather indefinite, advice that the question for the consideration of the caste people was of very grave import, and that, whatever be the steps they might take, they should proceed with the utmost deliberation and caution. A proposal, which was calculated to strike at the root of the evil, was thrown out after a hot contest. It was that a prohibitory order be issued against the marriage of girls under thirteen. Had this resolution been carried, and, what is of much greater consequence, had it been possible to enforce it, the Visha Lad Banyas of Surat might, after a few years, have legitimately boasted theirs to be the one caste in India in which there was not a single widow in her teens. If the caste has not gone far enough, it has made an honest endeavour to walk in the light of dawning reason, and we hope that not only will its members act up to the resolutions which have been carried at the public meeting, but that other castes will not be slow to follow their example.

THE reported difference in the Viceregal Council concerning special trains, it is now authoritatively stated, never occurred at all. Our Simla correspondent is authorised to give the report a most unqualified contradiction, there being absolutely no truth whatever in the report.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 13th May in the Vehar Lake, was nil. The rainfall up to date for the year was 1 inch 59 cents as against a clean record last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 23 feet 85 cents, and at the end of the week 23 feet 50 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 24 feet 95 cents at the beginning of the week, and 24 feet 65 cents at end of the week. The rainfall for the week in the Tulsi Lake was also nil. The rainfall in the lake to date was 2 inches 82 cents. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 39 feet 64 cents or 45 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 38 feet 84 cents, or 1 foot 30 cents less than last year. On Pawai Reservoir the rainfall up to date for the year was 1 inch 25 cents. At the end of the week the height of water was 22 feet 20 cents, being 1 foot 75 cents. more than last year at the same date.

THE Mussoorie Fine Arts Exhibition for 1894 is to be opened on the 18th of next month. The Committee's prize is open to prize-winness at any exhibition in India during the last twelve months.

THE death is announced of Madame Carandini, sister of Lady Morland. The latter upon the death of Sir Henry joined her sister at Melbourne, and the two ladies were known throughout Australia as gifted vocalists.

CAPTAIN W. P. WALSHE, Superintendent of her Majesty's House of Correction, has been appointed a member of the Standing Committee, *vice* Mr. E. B. Carrol, resigned.

YESTERDAY, at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee consideration was given to the Health Officer's report on the subject of the unwholesome condition of the water-supply. The Health Officer stated, in his report, that the impurity in Tulsi water was due to the unusual growth and decay of vegetable matter in the water, which was caused by the abnormal atmospheric conditions, one of which was the clouded sky of the hot season. On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna it was resolved to refer the report back to the Health Officer with a view to his further explaining certain portions in the report.

AT a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the matter of Lilladhar Shamjee, which was heard for four days at previous sittings. In 1887 the insolvent commenced business with a capital of five lakhs and was living in a grand style in the big house on the Waudby Road. In four years he began to mortgage his property. He had concealed from the Official Assignee a sum of Rs. 50,000 and four houses at Cutch, in which he was interested; and had given no account of a ruby ring, worth about Rs. 1,000, a gold watch and chain which he admitted to have purchased for Rs. 700, and valuable furniture in the house which had apparently been made away with. The books of account showed that large sums of money had been spent in the making of ornaments, which were not forthcoming. His Lordship held that the insolvent had brought himself under Section 50 of the Act, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

IN the life of General Sir Hope Grant, by Colonel Henry Knollys, R.A., which has been issued by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, there is a good story told of a some time Rajah of Mysore who had given a splendid gold cup, valued at £1,000, as a prize at a race meeting. "On the Cup," wrote Sir Hope, "was an equestrian statue of Her Majesty, and anxious to do English royalty full justice he had caused the head of the Queen to be encircled with a turban and a ring to be passed through her nose—the highest honour awarded to native ladies." The veteran General when, in 1861, he was invited to dine at Buckingham Palace was minded to relate this anecdote to Her Majesty, but "thought it better taste to forbear."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Notts, the latter team was beaten by an innings.

Warwick has beaten Kent by eight wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by an innings, and Middlesex has beaten Somerset by ten wickets.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The National Liberal Federation has summoned a Conference to meet at Leeds on 20th June to consider the attitude of the Liberals regarding the Lords.

THE GRAIN HARVESTS.

The prospects of the grain harvests throughout the Continent are excellent.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT RE-ORGANIZATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The question of the Legislative Department re-organization scheme will not be re-considered for a considerable time, and will be postponed according to present plans till the next Session.

THE DEPUTY HOME SECRETARYSHIP.

No decision will be made regarding Mr. Thornton being appointed permanent Deputy Home Secretary till August, when it will be settled whether Mr. Dawkes will return to Assam; if he does so, Mr. Melitus returns to the Home Department, and Mr. Thornton will revert to his former post.

THE WORKING OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The question of the working of traffic on the open lines of railway is under final consideration; and a decision may be shortly expected.

CAPTAIN WATKIS.

After officiating *vice* Captain Duff, Captain Watkis will remain during the whole of the present session as Attache in the department.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

According to present arrangements it has been decided that no Council meeting will be held during the present month, and as the measures that are to come before the Council are unimportant, it is quite likely that no meeting will be held till late in June or commencement of July.

THE AFGHAN BORDER.

Latest advices received officially from Kabul are again very favourable, though no news of importance is mentioned, and apparently all is still quiet on the Afghan border.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

Colonel Bisset succeeds Mr. O'Callaghan as Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in July. Colonel Bisset's successor is not yet nominated; Colonel Gracey is the most likely man.

THE SETTLEMENT DISTRICTS OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

The Government of India are considering the rules of instructions for the settlement of districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, in which the settlement is not accompanied by the new cadastral survey.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 15.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, from Bombay, arrived here the day before yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 16.

Orient steamer Orient, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Aazamor left Singapore for Colombo on the 16th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 3-16
Bar Silver	28 5-8

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mail for Reunion closes at Seychelles, at 8 p.m., the 17th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	2	20 p.m.	24	26
Teheran	16	2	1 p.m.	1	1
Suez	16	2	20 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 16th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	..	24	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 15.

10 p.m.	83·0

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

6 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	86·7
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	87·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the officers of the unattached list being allowed the staff pay of a Squadron or Wing Officer in addition to the pay of a Lieutenant in the Staff Corps, on appointment as supernumeraries in native regiments in the absence of vacancies.

VISCOUNT GORMASTON, the Governor of Tasmania, had a narrow escape of losing his life recently near the entrance of the great Lake. Mistaking the nature of the ground he sank up to his armpits in rushes and water. A constable was near, and held the Governor up until some shearers arrivod and extricated his Excellency with ropes.

COLONEL OLCOTT has left India for London, going *via* Colombo. The Commission appointed to try the charges of falsehood and the use of bogus messages from Mahatmas, which Mrs. Besant has preferred against Mr. Judge, the Vice-President, is to meet at the Society's London Offices in Avenue Road, on the 27th June.

MR. WARD, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, goes on three months' leave early in July, when Mr. C. J. Lyall will officiate. Mr. Hewett is expected in Simla about the third week in June, and will take charge of the Secretaryship of the Home Department from Mr. Lyall, who, upon Mr. Ward's return to Assam in October, will take a spell of eighteen months or two years' furlough.

A SIKH murder case is reported from Rawalpindi. An altercation having arisen between one Kanhya, a sawyer in the railway workshops, and the wife of another sawyer, Kirpa Ram, who lived in the same house, Kanhya attacked her savagely, cutting her throat in several places. The woman's deposition was taken at the Civil Hospital before she died.

A TELEGRAM, dated Fort Sandeman, 12th May, says:—The Boundary Commission arrived at Sara Darga on the 5th instant. Information has been received that Sirdar Gul Mahomed, the Afghan Commissioner, has returned to Wazikhwak from Kabul, after consultation with the Amir. He leaves Wazikhwak on the 10th to join Captain McMahon, and is therefore expected to arrive in four or five days.

MR. ROBERT REID, the Victorian Minister of Defence, has made a formal request to the Marquis of Ripon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recommend the erection of cold stores for the reception of frozen meat and other produce at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo.

THE compensation granted to the Postal peons of Calcutta is by no means confined to that class. The compensation has been granted to all menial servants in Calcutta who receive less than 12 rupees per mensem, as compensation for the dearness of grain, from the 15th instant to the 31st of December, 1894, and was given in response to an application made some months ago. It has no connection with the threatened Postal strike.

IN the course of a few days the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W.P. will lose the services of his excellent Private Secretary, Captain J. Manifold, R. A., who is taking six months' leave to go home by Japan and Canada. Being on the point of promotion to a majority, however, Captain Manifold at the end of his leave will not rejoin his present appointment, but will return to regimental employ. Captain Nelson, Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Aide-de-Camp, officiates as Private Secretary, and Lieutenant Ross, 3rd Gurkhas, comes on to the staff as officiating Aide-de-Camp.

WHO will henceforth venture to say that the Government of India is not rigidly economical in its military expenditure? It has just decided that exchange compensation is not admissible in the case of bishops and priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The Military Accounts Department has received the orders of Government to set about the recovery of all such sums as have been disbursed under this head from the unfortunate and poorly-paid recipients. What the technical merits of this particular case are we do not profess to know: in the maze of contradictory rulings that convey the decisions of Government over this and similar matters, only one principle is clearly discernible—to deal liberally with the rich and strong and to send the poor and unfriended away empty.

THE bridging of the Salween, about which there is no difficulty whatever., would have most important results, for the Chinese and Shan carriers would soon spread the news abroad that a marvellous piece of work had been done by the English at the river-crossing. The lessening of the distance by road to Mandalay, and the removal of the difficulties presented by the crossing of the Salween, would stimulate trade at once, and the caravans would rapidly increase in number. It would, of course, take four or five years to extend the railway from Mandalay to the Ferry, but even the building of the first section to Thibaw would serve to encourage the existing traffic by road. When the Kunlon bridge had been built, a further extension might be undertaken to the very borders of Yunan, and it is possible that a branch line could be thrown out in the direction of Ssumao. We are covinced that if there had been any good advocate of the Mandalay-Salween line, who would have hammered away in England as Mr. Holt Hallett has with his Moulmein Mekong project, a company would before now have been formed to build the railway. But unluckily no one has kept it before the financial world. The Government of India have had to content themselves with making careful surveys, as they have no spare money for more lines in Burma than are now in course of construction. They might now give the results of those surveys to English capitalists, with details as to the existing trade, and leave them to judge whether it is worth while investing their money in this new direction. If the great Chambers of Commerce are so anxious to secure for England the trade with South Western China, why do they not combine together and thus bring about the formation of a powerful syndicate which would guarantee the funds for a railway by the best and safest route?

Now that the terms of the probable agreement between England and China regarding the Burma frontier have been made known, we shall probably hear more from Mr. Holt Hallet of his scheme for a railway from Moulmein through Northern Siam to South-Western China. A few weeks ago he was protesting against the rumoured cession to the Chinese of any of the petty Shan States on the Mekong, as thereby access to a point near Ssumao might be hindered. He is right, according to his lights, to keep his project before the public at home, though beyond "votes of confidence" from Chambers of Commerce he does not seem to have made much headway in the last six years. As we have all along maintained, however, with a railway terminus already at Mandalay, the best route certainly seems to be one which will cross the Salween at or near the Kunlon Ferry, a point which the caravans from Yunan make in their annual journeys. The surveys of Mr. Bagley have proved that a line can be built from Mandalay to the Salween at a reasonable cost, while there are two good sites for a bridge over the river. The project, too, is one that commends itself in every way to the favourable consideration of capitalists, for it would be in British territory, and would be absolutely safe from interference by any foreign Power. There would be a "long lead" from Rangoon to the Ferry; and cotton goods, cutlery, and the hundred and one articles manufactured in England for export to China could be placed in Yunan at comparatively small cost.

A MEDICAL man of St. Petersburg, Dr. Thomas Piotrovitch, being called in to attend a married lady, named Madame Markanow, pronounced her, quite erroneously, to be enceinte, and insisted on the necessity of an operation, stating that the unborn child was dead. The operation was attempted more than once, and each time led to terrible hæmorrhage. Furthermore, Dr. Piotrovitch used an instrument so unskilfully that the patient had to be taken to a hospital for special surgical treatment. The consequence was that Madame Markanow's health was completely ruined. The doctor was condemned to seven days' imprisonment, to pay a sum of 1,000 roubles as damages, and further, to make a yearly allowance of 300 roubles to the injured lady.

THE tea-growing districts of India and China are threatened with a new competitor. The French colonial authorities, observes a contemporary, profess great confidence in the future of the tea industry of Annam, which seems at last to have made a fair start after many unsuccessful attempts. Tea cultivation is not exactly new to Annam, for the plant was grown on a small scale at least a hundred years ago. Owing to the indolence of the inhabitants and their oriental conservatism, the industry was confined to a few localities, and does not appear to have spread among the population at large. It was not, in fact, until the middle of the present century that a serious effort was made by a French missionary to introduce cultivation on a large scale. Pere Chamalson, who may be regarded as the pioneer tea planter in Annam, supervised the opening out by native agency of a large number of gardens, but he was recalled to France, and when his support and encouragement were withdrawn the new industry speedily collapsed. It is only within the past few years that the attempt to introduce tea cultivation on a large scale has been revived. In 1884 another missionary, Pere Maillard, made a fresh start on the lines of his predecessor, but the invasion of Annam by bands of Black Flags in the following year interrupted the work. He again took up the enterprise in 1887, when the country was to some extent pacified, and since that time progress has been uninterrupted. A considerable area in the neighbourhood of Phu-Tuong is now under cultivation, and M. Myre de Vilers, who sees a great future for tea cultivation in Annam, states his belief that if treated by the latest processes, the product of these gardens would be at least equal in quality to that of India and China. Pere Maillard has received the agricultural Cross of Merit for his labours during the past seven years; and there is evidently a disposition to attempt the cultivation of tea on a larger scale for European market.

THE publication in detail of the scores in the annual musketry competition for the Commander-in-Chief's prize will interest all who watch rifle-shooting in India. Of the sixteen British Infantry regiments that competed, the Royal Scots Fusiliers came last with 663 points as against 806 made by the winners, the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The 21st appear to have been unfortunate in their selection of their team of ten men. They are the best shooting regiment in all India for the season 1893-94, and whole companies in the battalion are said to have beaten the scores of the team made in this particular competition. The Manchester Regiment at Dinapore lost the Cup by seven points only. Two of their team threw away a shot each at the 500 range, one man firing at the wrong target, and the other "loosing off" at the top of the butt whilst fiddling with the trigger of his rifle. For consistent shooting the 9th Bengal Cavalry must be awarded high praise. They came second in the list. They were in a similar position in 1893 and 1891, and third in 1892. They really deserve to win the prize next year.

COLONEL OLCOTT writes to correct a misapprehension of ours in regard to Mrs. Besant's knowledge of Sanskrit, writes the *Hindu*, and the time she has given to the study of Indian philosophy. He says that so far from being ignorant of Sanskrit, Mrs. Besant carries with her in all her travels the Bhagvath Gita and Sanskara's Commentary on Upanishads in the original Sankrit, and reads them attentively whenever she finds a spare moment: invariably she reads them daily in the train and with the same absorbing interest that her average compatriot gives to the latest novel or sporting paper. She uses no dictionary in the railway carriage, but refers to one or other English translation when she encounters some word whose meaning she cannot instinctively grasp at the first reading. Colonel Olcott has been present on frequent occasions when she has consulted some English-knowing Hindu Sanskritist, and found that almost invariably she had already a very definite idea of the meaning of the word or sentence under discussion, her difficulty being as to the best of the synonyms that might be employed to render it clearest. Nobody is more surprised than Mrs. Besant herself to see how upon opening a fresh page in one of the ancient books a sense of its familiarity rushes into her mind, as though vanished memories were coming back to her. In fact, she does not hesitate to say that the picture of her last birth before this has been brought vividly before her mind, and that she positively knows that she was then a Brahmin pundit of what is now called the N.-W. Province. In this birth she has, Colonel Olcott says, on her own statement to him, been studying both Hindu Buddhist philosophies during the past *fourteen*—not four—years. While as a leader of the materialistic party, she used to quote the best ethical maxims they contained to offset the pretended superior moral code of Christianity; hence her familiarity with the ancient Aryan literature is not the miraculous growth of the past four years as we, with the general Indian public, had supposed.

FROM telegraphic information received from Rangoon, writes the Madras paper, we gather that there are still four more outlaws in the Northern Chin Hills who have fled out of the reach of the troops. Under instructions from the Political Officer, Mr. Carey, attempts are being made to capture the offenders who are followed by large gangs of Siyin Chins. Sixteen men have already been arrested and these of the most dangerous type, and as further arrests are daily being made matters should soon quiet down. The full number of guns levied as a fine on the Siyins has now been collected and all further pressure on the tribe will be avoided as much as possible, though they deserve to be taught a good lesson for having caused so much trouble to the civil administration by their refractoriness from time to time. The troops also will be gradually withdrawn, and once the offending tribe see the folly of their opposition, they will soon resume their ordinary occupations. The Political Officer returns to Falam shortly, after visiting Tiddim Post. Mr. Fowler, the Assistant Commissioner, assisted by some Chin chiefs, will continue to work the country in order to arrest the outlaws still abroad, but these men, if deserted by their followers and deprived of their guns, will not be in any way dangerous, and should they attempt to come in from the jungles there is no chance of their escaping the vigilance of the scouring parties. The Military Police, which had been kept in the Kale Valley to the east of the Chindwin river in order to protect the plains from being raided by the Siyin and other Chin tribes in the immediate vicinity of the valley and the plains, are no longer considered necessary, and will therefore, probably be withdrawn altogether, or at least in part shortly. The Pimpi Siyin Chins' operations have been very successful as only two insignificant refugees are still unaccounted for. The operations were conducted with much tact and reflect the highest credit on the political and military officers concerned. This will, we trust, be the last that will be heard of any trouble from the Pimpi Chins.

ACCORDING to a despatch from Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Government is taking energetic measures to compel Portugal to give satisfaction for having landed an armed party on Argentine territory to recapture the Brazilian insurgents who escaped from the Portuguese warship.

THE Russian Government has allowed it to be announced that the foreign policy of the Empire will be in no way changed in consequence of the marriage which the heir to the throne is about to contract. Russia will still seek to preserve peace by means of an "understanding" with France and the maintenance of "good relations" with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

THE Judge of the City of London Court has ordered H. G. Wright, formerly solicitor to the Liberator Building Society, to refund several thousand pounds received by him as "secret profits" on transactions which he conducted on behalf of the Society. Wright is undergoing penal servitude for participation in the Liberate frauds.

THE Customs Department, Melbourne, on April 10th seized, two consignments of double-barrelled guns bearing the names of Richards, Manton, and Riley, well-known English makers. The guns were made in Belgium, and could probably be retailed in Melbourne from £1 10s. to £2 10s. each. The Customs Department concluded from the inscription of the names mentioned that there had been an attempt to deceive the public. The importer was requested to give an explanation of the matter.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with a good deal of attention the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, published in your issue of the 8th instant, as I always read with attention and care the instructive but sometimes misleading oratory emanating from that enlightened leader of Bombay native thought and opinion. The honorable gentleman would induce his audience and readers to infer that the Bombay City Police are not, and never have been overworked, leading one to believe that he had some practical personal experience on the subject of which he writes and speaks. I am doubtful, however, if his experience extends further than the defence or prosecution of some cognizable offence investigated and sent for trial by officers of the Bombay City Police, who are not wont to give vent to their many grievances in the public press or elsewhere. I served for eight years in the Bombay City Police, and took an active part in doing my little best to assist in suppressing the riot of August, 1893, and the two previous ones, but have now no connection whatever with this force. I hope and believe, therefore, that it will be generally admitted that I can give correct and impartial evidence in detail as to the duties performed by the Bombay City Police. I have no reason to believe that the duties devolving at the present time on the officers of that Force are less onerous and arduous than in my time. It may be an unusual occurrence for a Police Officer to be called up seventeen times in one night, but it is not a very unusual thing for an officer being called on to investigate seventeen cases in one night, and being awoke up from his sleep to attend to complaints from half-a-dozen to a dozen times a night.

In my time every officer had to patrol his section for two or three hours, between midnight and 4 a.m. every night, now I believe he is only required to do so three times a week. The more inclement the weather, the greater was considered the necessity for patrolling and being on the alert. No matter how many times they may have been awoke during the night European officers and native officers of the same grade have to be up at 7 a.m. daily to write up their reports of the preceding night and to further re-investigate all cases undisposed of. They have frequently to attend the Police Commissioner's Office and the Magistrates' Courts, sometimes both places on the same day with reference to such cases. In important and intricate cases which in Bombay city are not rare, they are continuously engaged day and night consecutively for several days with little rest in prosecuting their enquiries, until completion of investigation. In the afternoon, they are engaged in patrolling on all the main thoroughfares. They have to attend on duty at theatres and all large social gatherings, European and Native, while at the same time these police officers are held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order within their respective charges and for the personal investigation of every complaint cognizable and noncognizable brought to their notice. I can conscientiously state that Bombay City Police officers are frequently engaged on duty eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. As to the arduous fatiguing duties of the rank-and-file of the native police in Bombay city, the subject has already been ventilated through the medium of the press, therefore it suffices for me to say that I consider and believe, their duties are more trying and of much longer duration than the mill-hands and scavengers of Bombay, and for the performance of which duties they are not so well remunerated.

When the tumultuous rioters rushed forth from the Juma Musjid in August last, I was there and then present, and had Mr. Pherozsha Mehta been present there at the same time, I believe he would agree with me, in saying that many lives were saved and the demolition of much property prevented by the dash and pluck displayed by the handful of Bombay police present, on duty at the Juma Musjid on that occasion. The conduct of the European officers in leading their men who cheerfully followed was heroic and most praiseworthy. I believe too, that Mr. Pherozsha Mehta and every other reasonable impartial person will readily admit, that had the Commissioner of Police at his disposal on the occasion under reference 400 extra foot and 100 mounted police with a few extra European officers very many lives and much property would have been saved even before the arrival of the military and subsequently.

In this disinterested disquisition on the proposal for increasing the Bombay City Police I am happy to say that in one sense I entirely agree with Mr. Pherozsha Mehta. The action of the Bombay Government is decidedly censurable in endeavouring to obtain the sanction of the Corporation of Bombay to the scheme of increasing the Bombay City Police Force, without first consulting Mr. Pherozsha Mehta and obtaining his sanction. Surely there could have been no obvious difficulty in adopting this procedure, had there been any such difficulty the services of Dr. Blaney could have been utilized as a feeler. Mr. Pherozsha Mehta is all-strong, powerful, and influential as a leader of thought and opinion in the Bombay City Corporation, and he knows it, therefore I say without any hesitation or fear of contradiction that if the question of strengthening the garrison of Rawal Pindi and improving the frontier fortifications were to be proposed by Lord Roberts for discussion and decision of the Bombay City Corporation, and that if Mr. Pherozsha Mehta were denied the opportunity of examining, cross-examining, and re-examining his Lordship, the late Commander-in-Chief, the honourable gentleman would have no difficulty in establishing a theory of his own demonstrating to the entire satisfaction of his brother-Corporators that the increase of the Rawal Pindi garrison and improvement of the frontier fortifications were entirely unnecessary.

I see no reason why the people's tribune, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, should lose the opportunity of adding to his influence by holding up to the scorn and derision of his friends and followers that canny Scot who is but a trusted servant of Government "who hates the Musalmans, who hates the Hindus more, and who hates the Parsees most;" a sweeping, serious charge, unsupported by a tittle of evidence beyond the vindictive statement of the tribune, and which I do not believe. The Customs Commissioner's opinion on police matters (as on others, I presume) differs from the tribune's, and therefore can have no weight in the judgment of the tribune and that of his followers and henchmen. I know not how long Mr. George Cotton has been resident in Bombay, or what his opportunities have been of acquiring knowledge anent police matters generally, but I do know that he was present at the last riots, that he was to be seen moving about night and day, from place to place, from street to street, speaking to and questioning all kinds and conditions of men on matters appertaining to the riots, the police and their duties; surely that was a supreme opportunity for forming a correct opinion as to the necessity of increasing the strength of the Bombay City Police, but what weight can be attached to the opinion of a Corporator who has but in the tribune's hall a following of three dissentients. After all Mr. R. H. Vincent is merely entitled to an expression of opinion even on police matters; he has had about six and twenty years' personal experience of police matters, crime, and criminals; he is a Government servant, his opinion therefore cannot be other than partial; so think his brother-Corporators, and this notwithstanding all he has done for the maintenance of law and order in, and for the protection of life and property of the citizens of Bombay. That he has done a great deal in this regard, even the people's tribune has the generosity to admit. The gentleman has no connection with the Bombay Police; he is independent of Government, therefore his opinion is impartial. He, too, as others, has had opportunities of acquiring information anent matters of police, crime, and criminals; "he too had been in some of the riots." In this respect, I can corroborate the gentleman's statement. I will call the particular circumstance to his mind. On one occasion in the midst of a notoriously turbulent, violent mob of rioters, consisting of Seedees, Pathans,and the desperadoes from Kolsa Mohola, I saw the gentleman bravely and fearlessly alight from his brougham; he wore at the time a military topi such as Europeans wear, and which doubtless afforded him better facilities for keen observation and for taking mental notes than the ordinary head-dress worn by Parsee gentlemen. On the occasion of which I write, the rioters were assembled immediately outside the old Fort Police Court in Hornby Road *all in police custody*. During those days of murder and blood-shed, he may have occupied other vantage grounds of observation, but I did not happen to see him, although I was present wherever any little fighting was going on, engaged in screening myself from flying bricks, sticks, and stones, keeping out of danger and harm's way as best I could. So it was quite possible he was in my immediate neighbourhood without my knowledge. I cannot help thinking and must state with regret that I consider it ungenerous and unfair on the part of the Police Commissioner for not publishing the names of those educated gentlemen of the tribune who volunteered their services to assist in suppressing the last riots and the names of those gentlemen who were seriously wounded in the execution of their self imposed duties on that occasion.—Yours, &c.,

AN EX-POLICEMAN,
(of the Bombay City.)

May 15.

THE GATE TO MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now an undisputed fact that under the British rule Bombay has become the gate of Mecca for the Indian Mahomedans just what Surat was under the Moghul sway. Thus under the present circumstances, the Bombay Mahomedans have certain duties to perform towards the thousands of hajis who have always to stay in Bombay on their way to, and return from,the Holy City. With regard to these duties I have to admit and admit with sorrow that the gentry and rich men of my community have not done a tenth part of what they may be expected to do for the poor and helpless hajis who come to Bombay in such large numbers. We are always shown with pride the two or three musafirkhanas built for the accommodation of these helpless people. With the construction of these musafirkhanas our people seem to think that their duties are sufficiently performed, and that they may allow their pilgrim brethren to look for *protection* to the Protector of Pilgrims whom the Government have been pleased to appoint, and who is supposed to secure for them the maximum amount of convenience and comfort on board the ship by proper inspection and incessantly work for their comfort and happiness while they are in Bombay. We know it, Sir, that the Indian Mahomedans have to thank Lord Dufferin for the kindness and foresight shown by him in creating this new officer to watch over the general interests of the hajis coming from very long distances to Bombay. But the main object of his Lordship in the creation of this new office was that the officer would always guard the ignorant and the poor hajis from the greed of the brokers and other badmashes on the one hand and see on the other hand that the steamers taking the pilgrims were not overcrowded. India being stigmatised as the home of cholera among the Western nations, it was a wise policy on the part of his Lordship to take all precautionary measures for the prevention of the disease on board the steamers by proper supervision of the medical and the other arrangements. Many of these objects were supposed to be attained by the creation of the Protector of Pilgrims. My interest, Sir, in this question is only as a member of the Mahomedan fraternity. Otherwise I am perfectly disinterested. I must also say that I am not going to sit in judgment either on the present Protector or his predecessors in office. But at the same time it cannot be denied that the benefits to be derived from the creation of this new office have been totally nullified by the neglect of Government in not properly defining the functions and the duties of thisofficer and by the apathy of the Bombay Mahomedans in not keeping a proper watch over the musafirkhanas, and in not often drawing the attention of the Police Commissioner to the sufferings of the pilgrims. Sir, during this week some events have occurred which will excite the sympathy of all the Mahomedans towards these unfortunate pilgrims. It appears that some time ago battakee was beaten that the steamer Naseri was to sail for Jedda with the pilgrims who had purchased tickets from the owners of the steamer or their agents. On the day appointed for departure all the pilgrims who had purchased tickets went on board the steamer Naseri with their personal goods and chattels. After this about thirty-eight pilgrims who had purchased tickets were forced to leave the ship, and at midnight, we are told, the ship sailed for Jedda. The sufferings of these unfortunate pilgrims are really heart-rending. All their personal goods and luggage including their clothing, money, and grain, were left on the steamer, and they are left in this strange city penniless, to starve or to beg. The Police Commissioner has, however, arranged that these pilgrims should receive bhatta from the owners of the steamer. In some cases there has been a separation of families. I saw a woman in the Cummoo Jaffer Musafirkhana, almost gone mad on account of the separation of her son who was left on board the steamer while she was left behind alone. Desperation, hopelessness, and extreme misery were portrayed on her features, and when I asked her some questions, she stared at me in silence. In the case of the other pilgrim the wife and daughter were on board the steamer, and the husband was separated from them. This state of things suggests several questions; and I shall at once proceed to ask them:—

(1) Do the owners of the Naseri issue more tickets than the limited number of pilgrims who could be accommodated on the ship?

(2) If more than the usual number of tickets were not issued, were the ticket-holders forced to leave the ship?

(3) Is it a fact that persons holding no tickets were allowed to go on board and sail to Jedda?

(4) Did these persons manage to evade the scrutiny of the person or persons scrutinizing the pilgrims about their tickets?

(5) Does the law empower the Protector or the Police Commissioner to interfere in such cases?

(6) Whose fault is it that these thirty-eight hajis suffered?—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.

Bapu Khote Street, Bombay, May 15.

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN T. C. FRANCIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As several members of the staff and officers who have been through the Deolali school of musketry during the past three years have written, expressing a wish to pay some tribute to the memory of Captain J. C. Francis, 5th Bombay Light Infantry,D. A. A.-G. for Musketry, I write to ask you to be kind enough to publish the fact that a fund has been started for the purpose of providing a memorial to the deceased officer, and that Captain W. H. Duffin, Adjutant, Deolali Depot. will be happy to receive subscriptions (limited to Rs. 10) from any of his friends who may wish to contribute. The form which the memorial is to take will be decided by the wishes of the majority of the subscribers when it is known what amount will be available.—Yours, &c.,

H. D. ROSSETER, Major,
2nd Durham L. I., D.A.A.-G. for Musketry.

Deolali, May 15.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL R. H. F. RENNICK, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Delhi.

MAJOR W. B HOGGAN, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT R. A. BRIGHT, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to A. Battery, at Umballa.

LIEUTENANT R. A. BROWNE, Border Regiment, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 2nd ultimo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. DENING is transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry to the Command of the 26th Punjab Infantry, vice Farwell, vacated.

CAPTAIN C. F. MINCHIN, Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Captain Jiwan Singh, Indian Medical Service, passed the Higher Standard in Persian on the 2nd ultimo.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence: Out of India.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, and Captain H. O'Donnell, 44th Gurkhas, for 12 months. Lieutenant E. A. Williams, 18th Hussars; Captain A. B. Fox, Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant D. M. Bower, 2nd Bengal Infantry; Captain G. S. Ommanney, 2-1st Gurkhas, for 6 months. Surgeon-Captain J. J. O'Donnell, Army Medical Staff, for 3 months. Captain R. G. Egerton, Corps of Guides, for 113 days.

THE following postings are ordered: To 1st Battalions.—Captain T. G. MacLaren, Scottish Borderers; Captain W. H. Besant, Norfolk Regiment (but he remains at home on medical leave till 6th September next); Captain R. T. M. Lethbridge, East Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant L. J. Bols, Devonshire Regiment (the two latter remain at Home till next trooping season) 2nd Battalions—Major C. G. C. Money, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant J. D. Sterling, Scottish Borderers; but they remain with the 1st Battalions till next trooping season. 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant E. G. Campbell, Rifle Brigade, but he remains with the 4th Battalion till next trooping season.

A DARING attempt at robbery has been made on the railway between Chiavari and Rapollo. While the train from Rome to Genoa was passing through the tunnel near the station of Zoagli a man succeeded in entering the baggage van, in which was a box containing fifteen thousand lire. The conductor was asleep in the van. The thief attacked him with a knife, inflicting sixteen wounds, one of which is dangerous. Despite his injuries, the conductor was able to give the alarm. The thief jumped from the train and escaped, without, however, securing any of the valuables.

THE French Government has expelled from France a retired Italian General who was living near Nice on the charge of acting as a spy in the interests of Italy. The Cabinet was questioned on the subject in the Italian Chamber but beyond remarking that the French Government had acted on its undoubted legal right and that the charge against the General was an absurdity, the Government passed the subject by in dignified silence.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

A NEW MEMBER.

The Committee recorded Government Resolution, No. 1,008, General Department, dated 9th instant, appointing Captain W. P. Walshe a member of the Standing Committee, *vice* Mr. E. B. Carroll, resigned.

THE INDIAN PATENT STONE COMPANY.

The Committee recorded letter, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting that he had entrusted the work of paving a portion of the Frere Road footpath, from Fort Street to Mint Road, to the Indian Patent Stone Company, at a cost of Rs. 2,970,60. The amount to be debited to the budget provision of Rs. 25,000.

PURCHASE OF HOSE, LAMPS, &C.

The Committee sanctioned the Commissioner's purchasing direct from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Long Acre, London, certain hose, lamps, and valves, at a total cost of £374-19-3.

PURCHASE OF COPPER WIRE.

The Committee recorded letter, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting that he had sanctioned the purchase, from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of 8 pieces of copper wire gauze 6ft. 5in. by 3ft. 8in. at Rs. 35 per piece, and 600 square feet of copper gauze sheeting 2 feet wide, at Rs. 1-9-0 per sq. foot total Rs. 1,217-8-0, plus 5 per cent. import duty. The cost be debited to the grant for water-works fittings. The articles were required for use in the strainers of the different lakes.

REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS.

The Committee considered letter, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting that, as Mr. Ramchandra Krishna failed to comply with the terms of notice served on him to clean the pipe drain of his premises at Nos. 331/337, Falkland Road, the work was carried out by the Municipality, at a cost of Rs. 11-0-11, as the choke in the drain caused a serious nuisance, which amount Mr. Ramchandra had declined to pay; and stating that the Municipal solicitors, who were consulted, advised that as the cost of instituting proceedings under Section 503 of the Municipal Act, would largely exceed the amount of the claim, further proceedings might be dropped. Requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the amount being written off.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that a suit should be filed against the defaulter to recover the amount. It was not advisable to drop the matter unless this was done.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that they must recover the amount. The man was liable to pay but to recover it in a court of law involved heavy expense.

The Chairman said that, although the sum was trifling, they should take means to recover the same on principle. No encouragement should be given to any defaulter.

It was then resolved that the Commissioner be requested to take steps to recover the amount.

THE DEFECTIVE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the report of the Health Officer on the subject of the defective water-supply. The report, dated May 11, was as under:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I made an examination of the Vehar and Tulsi lakes and also of the Pawai lake on Tuesday last. I had the advantage of being accompanied in the inspection by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban, and the Drainage Engineer, Mr. James. I have also had the opportunity of consulting the Water Engineer. I examined the surface of the water and the banks of the lakes carefully. My inspection has confirmed the opinion which I came to, that the impurity in Tulsi water was due to the unusual growth and decay of vegetable matter in the water. Examinations of samples of water from the lake have also supported and confirmed the same opinion. An examination of a sample, collected on the 2nd May, given to me by Mr. Tomlinson, the Water Engineer, charged with vegetable matter, gives the following abnormal results:—

Free Ammonia	·11.
Albuminoid Ammonia	·85.

The samples which I collected on Tuesday last, from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes, give better results, but they indicate not only the Tulsi but the Vehar lake to be in an abnormal state of impurity from vegetable growths. The results of examination were:—

	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia
Tulsi (20 feet under surface)	·07.	·38.
Vehar	·04.	·35.

It appears to me the cause of the unusual growth of vegetable matter in the Tulsi lake has been the abnormal atmospheric conditions, one of which has been visible to all the clouded sky of the hot season. The practical question is, what can be done on the occurrence of such a phenomenon as has been observed, resulting in so great an impurity in the water supply. There are only two remedies practicable:—I. Not to distribute the water (as had to be done.) II. Only to distribute such water as can by filtration be rendered potable and wholesome. It is, however, difficult to filter a water so impure as that indicated by the sample collected on the 2nd May, when the vegetable impurities have so accumulated and accumulating and decomposing, the removal of them by ordinary filtration is very doubtful. The effect of a water so charged with organic impurities can only be described as dangerous to the public health. There have been other occasions on which Tulsi water was very impure and in a dangerous state from organic growths and effete matter in the water. Having quoted from his Annual Report for the year 1879 and to my Quarterly Report for the Fourth Quarter of 1891, on the subject Dr. Weir proceeded:—

Suggestions have occurred to me as the result of my inspection, and I venture to submit them. I was very much impressed on this occasion by the greater stagnation of the Tulsi water and the few evidences of life other than vegetable matter within it. The contrast between Tulsi and Vehar and Tansa is very great. Fish are abundant in Tansa and also numerous in Vehar, but there are few to be seen in Tulsi. I observed that while the water from the lake had no odour, water taken by me from an aircock half-way between Vehar and Tulsi had an odour of decay such as the water delivered in the city had at one time. This water was tepid. I have a suggestion hereafter to make in regard to this. It seems to me that it might be well to consult the Bombay Natural History Society in regard to the Tulsi lake and the fish it might be advisable to bring into the lake from Tansa. Having the Natural History Society, advantage might be taken to secure the assistance of scientific men in the conservancy of the lake. It would be at once a system of inspection for which nothing would have to be paid.

The suggestion I will offer for the improvements of Tulsi water are as follows:—1. Larger filtering area, this is now under consideration. 2. The covering of the main with earth or the painting of the exposed portions white. 3. The removal of all cattle found grazing near the banks of the lake. I saw many evidences of cattle on the embankment and around the banks of of the lake. 4. Consultation with the Bombay Natural History Society as to the conservancy of the lake. This seems to me to be advisable.

Although the object of this letter is not directly in connection with the Vehar supply, still I feel I must make two suggestions in regard to the conservancy of the Vehar lake:—(I) Cattle ought not to be allowed to graze near the water. There is an establishment, and they should prevent it. If the establishment cannot prevent it, they ought not to be employed. (II) There are masses of dead weeds in the water. They should be removed and raked out of the water.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded the following memorandum:—

It is remarkable that the analyses of Vehar and Tulsi water taken on Tuesday, 8th May, should have yielded such approximately similar results. The Vehar water gave

Free ammonia	Albuminoid ammonia
·04	·35

while on 1st instant *unfiltered* Vehar water at Bhandarwada gave

Free ammonia	Albuminoid ammonia
·01	·14

The analysis taken at the Malabar Hill Rservoir on 1st May was of Tansa water. A large quantity of Tulsi water was run off through the sludge pipe on 4th, 5th and 6th May, and the water of the lake seems by this means to have recovered from its abnormal condition. Cattle should, of course, not be allowed to wander near the margin of the lake, and the Water Engineer's attention has been drawn to the Health Officer's remarks on this point. It is rather difficult in such rough country and with cattle pounds some way off to keep catchment altogether free of them. I will address a communication to the Standing Committee on the subject of stocking the Tulsi lake with fish. It is evidently of great importance to extend the filter-beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, but the Health Officer has in another communication expressed a wish that Tulsi water should be shut off altogether for the two hot-weather months. There would be no great diffi-

culty in doing this if my proposals for extending mains in the city so as to enable us to make full use of the Tansa supply were adopted. The prevention of waste by metering all connections in the city would further economize the supply so as to render it adequate, I think, even if deprived of Tulsi for two months. On this important subject I shall ere long address the Corporation.

Concerning the proposed construction of filter beds at Malabar Hill, the Health Officer wrote to the Commissioner the following report, dated May 9 :—

SIR,—It is not necessary for me to discuss the fundamental principles on which filtration of water by sand and polarite is based, as these principles have been discussed in the valuable papers sent to me for perusal. The question is simply this. Is there to be more sand, or more sand and polarite, for filtration ?

In regard to the first question I am asked the effect of the filter-beds in the Malabar Hill Reservoir on the quality of the water delivered through the reservoir. My opinion is this, that the filter-beds (and with the action of the filter-beds must be considered the action of the different reservoirs in helping the precipitation of vegetable matters) have had an effect in purifying the water which may be represented as equal to a difference between 3 and 12. This is a very favourable result considering the character of the cellular vegetable growths in the Tulsi water, for the vegetable matters in the Tulsi water are very adhesive and difficult of destruction.

On the second question as to " polarite and sand " my opinion is that the value of sand or polarite as agents for purifying our water supply, can only be ascertained by a practical experiment. Let the experiment be on a small scale, but it should be on such a scale that a practical conclusion can be drawn from it. Undoubtedly, the Tulsi water requires more purification. It has at times that odour of decaying vegetable matter, which may be described as dead leaf. This indicates the imperfect removal of effete matters in the water, and it is a source of danger to the delicate and feeble in health using the water. It is, therefore, a question of more sand or of more sand and polarite,and this question can only be conclusively settled by expirement. A suggestion occurs to me, and it is this, that the ventilation and lighting of the Malabar Hill Reservoir should be improved. The temperature inside is very high. Would it be advisable to reduce that temperature ? This question ought to be considered too. The lighting, I think, should be improved so as to assist the filtration.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

P.S.—It has seemed to me since the introduction of the Tansa water and the flooding of the Island with more water than there are appliances to carry the water off, that theTulsi supply should be cut off for the two months before the monsoon rains. On Malabar Hill about 80 gallons of water to each individual is used. This is a fearful and portentous watering of one portion of the Island.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that the water was so bad that it was not safe even for dogs to drink it—(hear, hear)—and it was wrong the public of Bombay should be supplied with such water. It was calculated to produce dysentery, diarrhœa, and other diseases. The condition of water should be always good.

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that from the report it appeared that the cause of unusual growth of vegetable matter in the Tulsi Lake had been the abnormal atmospheric conditions, one of which had been visible to all—the clouded sky of the hot season. He was inclined to take this statement with scepticism inasmuch as it was not consistent with past experiences. The clouds had not been much seen this year, and he believed that the clouds had nothing to do with the impure condition of the water. In former times the clouds had not spoiled the water, and the Health Officer might be asked to thoroughly explain the subject, which he failed to understand.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that if filtration did not improve the water, then all the money they had spent for filters, was entirely wasted. They should look to the public health.

Dr. Viegas said that the statement of the Health Officer that the unusually abnormal state of the water was due to vegetable matter, deserved careful consideration. It was about six months ago when he brought a motion on the subject before the Corporation but he was sorry to say that it was then thrown out. To any one who paid attention to the analysis of the water of the Tulsi Lake, it had been apparent that the cause of the impure condition of the water was the lake itself. He thought that what they ought to do was to strike at the root of the evil. They should look whether it was possible to prevent the growth of the vegetable matter which spoiled the water. They should remedy this evil first, and he was sure that until they struck at this root, all filtration would be unavailable and all the money spent on filters wasted. On the last occasion it was suggested that the cloudy sky might be responsible for the abnormal condition of the water and the Health Officer in his report said that it appeared to him that the cause of the unusual growth of vegetable matter in the Tulsi Lake had been the abnormal atmospheric conditions. Whatever might be the cause he felt that the condition of the Tulsi Lake was far from satisfactory and that the lower part of water was surcharged with the vegetable matter, and he thought that steps should be taken to relieve the lower state of this vegetable matter. If not the water would be worse and the supply would have to be altogether stopped. Before such a great crisis occurred it was absolutely necessary that the scientific opinion of an expert should be obtained as to the condition of the Lake and then they would be in a proper position to consider the steps that ought to be taken. The Health Officer's analysis showed that the condition of the water was extremely unsatisfactory and absolutely dangerous to the health of the public. He thought that the Municipality which had spent extraordinarily large amount of money on the water-supply should give to the citizens a better supply than one which their executive and responsible officers characterised as absolutely dangerous to the public health.

The Commissioner remarked that when water was in such a condition they did not supply it to the public. He wanted to call their special attention to the similarity of results in the analysis of both the Vehar and Tulsi lakes. He pointed out the result of the analysis given on the agenda paper yesterday. The analysis of water to which attention was drawn by the Commissioner was as follows :— Sample of unfiltered water taken from the inlet well of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, on 1st May, 1894.—Free ammonia ·02 parts per million, albuminoid ammonia ·09 parts per million. Sample of Tulsi water taken from the Tulsi Lake.—Free ammonia ·14 parts for million ; albuminoid ammonia ·85 parts per million. Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the inlet channel to filter of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, on the 1st May, 1894.—Free ammonia ·01 parts per million. Albuminoid ammonia ·14 parts per million. Sample of filtered Vehar water taken from filter channel of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, on 1st May, 1894.—Free ammonia ·005 parts per million ; Albuminoid ammonia ·10 parts per million. Sample of unfiltered Tansa water drawn from a hydrant on 27" Main in Arthur Road, on the 1st May, 1894.—Free ammonia ·005 parts per million ; albuminoid ammonia ·0 parts per million.

The Commissioner, continuing, said that the advantages of filtration were apparent. The same water when filtered gave different results while analysed. After filtration ammonia disappeared. With regard to the third suggestion contained in the third para. of the Health Officer's report that sanction be obtained to employ a staff to prevent the grazing of cattle, notwithstanding the steps taken, the cattle were found grazing around the banks of the lake. This should be prevented, and he would draw Mr. Tomlinson's attention to what had been said with regard to the grazing of the cattle.

Mr. Rebsch said the water should be drawn out if it was improved by so doing.

The Commissioner said that many thousands of gallons of Tulsi water was run off through the sledge pipe and by this means the water of the lake seemed to have recovered from its abnormal condition.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that there was no practical way shown by which to get rid of this vegetable matter. Water was supplied to the citizens for two days before it was discovered that it had become impure.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the water which was supplied without being filtered was very impure and unhealthy. They should be provided with wholesome water.

Dr. Cowasjee said such a state of things, if allowed without attention being paid to it, was not at all creditable to the Municipality of Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

The Commissioner said that Mr. Tomlinson had done his best in the matter.

Dr. Bhalchandra : Some crocodiles might improve the water.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik said that one of the suggestions made by the Health Officer in his report, that Tulsi Lake might not be drawn upon for two months, should be given a trial. They should not distribute water from that lake for two months. It was possible to adopt this suggestion without any difficulty, and he did not see any reason why it should not be given effect to. If the Health Officer said that no draw should be made upon the lake for two months, they should carry out the suggestion without any delay.

Dr. Cowasjee : That is to say, if you sanction a further expenditure of sixteen lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Javerilal, continuing, said that before the Tansa duct came into existence they used to get their water supply from Tulsi and Vehar lakes and they could do without Tulsi for one year instead of two months, as the Health Officer had said that the supply of Tansa was so great that there were some parts in the city which were suffering from over-supply of water. The subject deserved their special attention. They should give a trial to the practical suggestion of the Health Officer and should not draw upon the Tulsi Lake during the months of April, May, and perhaps June.

Dr. Viegas observed that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the suggestion.

Dr. Cowasjee said that when Mr. Graham was the water-engineer, water was drawn off by means of sludge pipes but the condition of the water was not improved. Mr. Tomlinson was not then in charge of the water lakes.

Dr. Bhalchandra suggested that the report of the Health Officer be referred back to him with a request to give further consideration to the third para. in his report.

Dr. Cowasjee said that if it was advisable to bring fish in the lakes, they should do so.

In reply to Dr. Viegas, the Commissioner said that some of the suggestions made by the Health Officer had been given effect to. He thought there was only one suggestion which had not been yet adopted. He was in favour of extending main pipes in the city so as to enable them to make full use of the Tansa supply. This would cost about four and a half lakhs of rupees.

Dr. Bhalchandra then proposed that the report be referred back to the Health Officer for further explanation in regard to the third para. in the report.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition, which was carried.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE LOKA GACH COMMUNITY.

YESTERDAY morning, Maharaj Shri Cullianchandji, the spiritual head of the Loka Gach community, who has come from Bhownugger and put up at Mr. Vussonjee Nanjee's place, performed the ceremony of opening the Loka Gach Apasra (a building to be used for religious purposes), built at a cost of Rs. 40,000, at the end of the Bazaar-gate street, by the trustees of the late Bai Nandcore, daughter of the late Ramjee Madhowjee, and wife of Nathoobhai Chapsey,and dedicated to the Loka Gach community. A procession was started yesterday morning from the house of Mr. Vussonjee Nanjee, at Wandby Road, headed by a native band, and after going round the Bazaar-gate-street and Bhattia-street, arrived at the Apasra, where the Maharaj was received with great honours due to his exalted rank. At the outset Mr. Tribhowundas Vurjeewundas gave a brief history of the Loka Gach Apasra, which was so named after a great Shravak saint.

Mr. Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas, is opening the proceedings, said :—Maharaj Shri Cullianchandji Shri Khoobchandji, belonging to Lokagach Sang and others, —I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity of being present here at this auspicious and interesting occasion. It is within our recollection that there was a small building of Apasra of Lokagach standing on the present site where we have gathered to-day, and the state of the building being far from satisfactory, it being old, as well as not sufficient for the wants and requirements of the community. This fact has attracted the attention of Maharaj Cullianchandji for a long time past. It was his desire as well as that of the Lokagach Sang to see that some wealthy gentleman came forward to undertake the erection of a more substantial and permanent building in its place. We are all aware that the late Mr. Ramjee Madhowji by his business capacities and good understanding had won for himself the reputation of a leader of this community. He had set apart the sum of rupees one lakh under a trust for the benefit of his daughter Nandcorebai, the wife of Mr. Nuthoobhai Chapsey, and had appointed two trustees for the administration of the trust fund, one of whom was our much-respected and well-known citizen, the late Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.I.E., and the other was myself. I am sorry to say that Nandcorebai did not live long to enjoy the benefits of the trust, she having died on the 13th of May, 1891. She had appointed by her last will, which was executed only a day previous to her death, the same trustees to be her executors, and had set apart the sum of Rs. 40,000 to be spent in the purchase of a building or buildings, and to maintain the same for religious purposes, in order to perpetuate her memory. While the subject of spending the money was under the consideration of the executors as to what form the charity should take, a request was made at this time to the executors by Maharaj Cullianchandji, and the leading members of this community to erect a permanent and substantial building on the old site for the purpose of performing the usual religious obligations. The object of this institution being purely of a religious nature as well as the name of the testatrix cannot be better perpetuated in this city, the executors accepted their request and readily promised to pay Rs. 25,000 out of the funds set apart for charitable purposes. This building has cost about Rs. 40,000 in all, including Rs. 15,000 paid by the Lokagach Sang. It is a matter of deep regret that my colleague, the late lamented Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, who had taken great interest in the construction of this building, has not lived long-enough to see the completion of it, and to be present on this occasion. But as the building has now been completed, I, as one of the executors, request our spiritual head, Guroo Maharaj Cullianchandji, to declare this building open, and I take also this opportunity of thanking him, as well as Sooreshwar Acharagjee Khoobchandjee, who have, at great personal inconvenience, travelled down here from Bhownugger to join in the opening ceremony. I believe that the object of this institution, being a religious one, the name of the testatrix, Nandcorebai, will for ever be perpetuated in this city. This building is built from the design of Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry (a member of the Society of Architects of London, and also a well-known Parsee architect who had the honour of building many charitable institutions in Bombay) and under his immediate superintendence. I may also mention that the construction of this building was given to Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, and for the satisfactory manner in which both these gentlemen have discharged their duties, I take this opportunity of thanking them. (Loud applause.)

The Maharaj, in declaring the Apasra open, thanked the executors of Bai Nandcore, and praised the charitably-disposed lady for her munificent gift. He expressed his regret at the death of the late Mr. S. S. Bengallee, one of the executors of Bai Nandcore, and concluded by declaring the building open for religious purposes.

The proceedings then terminated after the distribution of sweetmeat.

THE new " silver-wedding" stamps issued by the Japanese Post Office to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor Mutsu Hinto with Haruko, daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, a noble of the first rank, appear to have caused much excitement among local philatelists. Boys, commissioned to purchase samples, thronged on the day of issue at the Post Office windows, and more than two thousand light blue five-sen (a "sen" is a trifle under a halfpenny) and rose-pink two-sen stamps—the only varieties issued—were sold at the Kobe Post Office in less than two hours. They are of the same form and size—1½ inch long by 1 inch wide. The design on both is also the same. The centre of the design is a white crysanthemum in a circular shield, around which is the inscription " Celebration Ceremony of the Great Wedding's twenty-fifth year," while in the lower part of the central scroll are the words in English " Imperial Wedding, 25 Anniversary." On either side the central circle is supported by a crane rising out of an elaborate scroll. The top of the stamp bears the legend in Japanese, "Dai-Nikon teikoku yubin" (Great Japanese Post), while the lower part contains the words in English " Imperial Japanese Post."

ON the invitation of Prince Bismarck, twenty-seven members of the National Liberal party in the Reichstag visited the ex-Chancellor at Freidrichsruhe. At the luncheon at which the members were entertained by the Prince the latter replied to the toast of his health in a long speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon the necessity of all parties that adhered to the State making common cause against the Social Democrats. In regard to foreign affairs, the ex-Chancellor did not believe that complications were likely to arise, because every State was busy in acquiring the latest discoveries in the way of armaments, and none felt itself strong enough to attack.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it " will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed, Ask your Chemists for the " The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A CHAPTER FROM THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN DACOIT.

THE Agra Division and a few adjacent districts have been for a couple of years chosen by successive bands of dacoits as their happy hunting grounds, and the defenceless villagers have been murdered and plundered, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the local powers and the prowess of the police, till a feeling of alarm became general. With the trial and condemnation of Bijai Singh, it is hoped this feeling will give place to one of confidence, and the strong young bloods amongst the Rajput zemindars cease to hanker after the flesh pots of Egypt.

Before Bijai's ascendancy went Sirdar Singh, the Brahmin of Gutna, before him Shib Sahaya of Soran, hanged at Aligurh, before him Darab Sah of the southern Furruckabad-Cawnpore and Hardoi borders, before him Jhanda and Ghasita of Mesrut. The career of each of these leaders has been ended on the scaffold, save that of Darab Sah, who is in prison.

The evidence given against Bijai Singh in his recent trial at Budaon raises him for a moment above the level of his plundering compeers. What the knight errantry of the Western Romancists is to the Rajput chivalry of history (not of Tod's Rajasthan), so is the last expedition of this spurious Rajput to his former crimes. Bania Debra, in the Jaitra police circle of Etah, lies near an extensive tract of Dak jungle which runs continuously for many miles through the poorest part of the district—north and east from the Kali Nadi. Bania Debra is one of a group of thirty-six pureiy agricultural villages, in which Katiya Thakurs are still the chief proprietors. This tract of country was once a clan settlement. Amongst the Rajput brotherhoods, the Katiyas do not rank high. Their brides are chosen from amongst Dhakaras or the GourThakurs who live on theEtah and Furruckabad frontiers. The Dhakaras have always been considered a bold and turbulent race. Their extensive grass jungles, lying along the course of the Burwa Ganga, from Patiala eastward, have always formed a convenient shelter for cattle-lifters and outlaws. Barhan, a strong fort in the Agra district, was the strong place of this clan, who, according to the Awagarh legend, were crushed and nearly exterminated by the Newati followers of the Raja, during the Mutiny days. Certainly, amongst the free lances of the present day Dhakara names do not appear. From his mother, Bijai must have inherited those criminal instincts which have made the five strong stalwart sons of the petty zemindar of Bania Debra a terror and a byeword amongst the peaceful tillers of the soil. Setting aside the traditions of his race, he made a girl of the Bherni caste his wife. They are well known as full-blooded criminals. But notwithstanding this connection, the family were closely allied by marriage ties with the Gour Thakurs of the wild piece of country which runs from Bania Debra up to the borders of the Budaon district beyond the Ganges.

The cause of Bijai and some of his brothers adopting their exciting and dangerous profession has been made into a long story, one too tedious for repetition. Put briefly it is ''angusta res domi,' over many mouths to be fed—hot wild blood—envy of the sleek money-lender—the natural facilities for evading pursuit in the long grass or the deep cover of the friendly Dhak—and a police and magistracy perpetually changing, constantly having apprentice hands at the helm, and always at war with each other.

Probably the last appearance of Bijai Singh before the public was when he stood in the dock, in the court of the Sessions Judge of Budaon, charged with the murder, on the 19th November, 1893, of Saibu Singh, at Landheri in zillah Budaon, whilst committing a dacoity ; secondly, with the murder of Head-Constble Gokla Pershad, at Punjab Nagla, zillah Shahjehanpore, a few days later ; and also with being a member of a band of dacoits associated for the habitual commission of dacoity. Standing by him and charged with similar offences were his brother Pahopi Singh, Jewan Singh, Thakur of Jagua Sahi, Thana Datagang, Budaon, Charan Singh, Thakur of Jasmai thana, Jaithra, Etah, and Bhawan Singh Brahman of Piluawara thana Kulan, Shahjehanpore. Mr. Ross Alston defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution commences with the crossing over the Ganges, at Badrol ferry, of nineteen armed men, who were dressed in some dark uniform and who gave themselves out to be policemen from Soran, who had come to look after the arrangements of the Kakora Fair, then in progress. After having kept in confinement and beaten a couple of chowkidars, who had refused to give them some information they needed, the party marched on to a village, Jakaulia, the home of Kunnoo Singh and Dalloo Singh. They encamped in a garden close by. Two villagers whom they seized and imprioned give evidence to this.

On the 17th November, one of the gangs, Dommar, was captured at Datagang. Now one Ram Pershad had occasion to go along the road past the camping ground at Datagang, and there he recognised to his surprise a pony which had been stolen from him a few days back at Ujianhi, in the possession of a party of men, clad in some dark police-like uniform. On his claiming his property, he was hustled, bound, and carried off to a nighbouring jungle and there detained till nightfall, when the dacoits dismissed him with their blessing and the pony.

Jewan Singh was much disturbed in mind. The object of his affections—the fair but frail Shahzadi—was now with one Gujraj Singh at Landheri. An attempt had been made by the dacoits to carry her away from her father's house. It had not been successful, and now Jewan Singh persuaded his companions to make another attempt. Popopi and Bijai and Bhawan consented, and on the night of the 19th November the gang started off to bring back the charmer to her Rajput lover by force of arms. Hearing of their approach, one Sahibu Singh ran to the house of Gujraj and told him the dacoits were coming, Gujraj and Shahzadi fled at once, leaving the unfortunate Sahibu and a servant, Habibulla, behind on their chabutra. On entering the village the dacoits let off their guns as a gentle hint to the inhabitants that any resistance on their part would be resented and might even lead to the most regrettable incidents.

When the band came up to the house of Gujraj, headed by Jewan Singh carrying a torch, Sahibu spoke to them, but was answered by insulting remarks and cries of : Get out of the way, you Banghi (sweeper). I am no Banghi said this brave man ; but a Rajput Thakur.

Upon which two of the dacoits shot this unarmed and defencelses man down, and he fell on the chabutra, mortally wounded. They then entered, hunted everywhere for Shahzadi, beating the servant to get him to tell them where she had gone, but without success. Apparently the peace and plenty of the house of Gujraj were more to the taste of the fair one than the excitement and dangers of a life beneath the greenwood with her Rajput lover, and Shahzadi took care to hide herself so securely that though neighbouring houses were searched, the band had to make off with only the material plunder of the house of Gujraj, leaving behind his fairest possession.

By midnight the police were on the spot taking the evidence with great care. From this night the net began to close around the band, who were now flying from place to place, hotly pursued by the police. At midnight the next day, the band entered a village called Deochari, in hopes of stealing a mare. The alarm was raised and the dacoits found themselves fiercely attacked by the Ahirs. Two of the Ahirs were wounded in the legs. The next day they again indulged in their seemingly favourite pastime of catching and detaining a village chowkidar. The only good purpose served by this amusement was the opportunity it gave him of taking careful note of each member of the gang, and being thus enabled to identify them before the Jail Darogah.

On the the 22nd of November, Mr. Denne, the D. S. P., received information that Bijai and his gang were at a village not a mile away. He was out and after them at once. They had gone, but the next morning the police were able to take up the pursuit, and following the foot-prints of men and horses were soon on their way to the tract in the Shahjehanpore district where the common date-palm has grown up so thickly that it is known far and wide as the kajuria. The dacoits had a narrow escape. Fortunately one of their number was up in the tree and saw the police heading straight for them. The dacoits were off and away. But the very ashes from their chillums (pipes) had not ceased smoking when the pursuers were up. They had not even had time to carry off their plunder, and guns, shields, ponies, and much of the loot from Landheri was found lying around. Amongst it the Sitara with which Gujraj Singh and the fair Shahzadi whiled away the tedious hours.

A party of the police started after the dacoits with some villagers, and as they waded through a stream they caught sight of the dacoits just ahead of them—all armed. Bijai led his men into a churri field. The police made a detour round it, and came full face on the men as they tried to gain the protection of the little hamlet of Punjab Nagla, close ahead. Not a moment was to be lost, and Head-Constable Chirungi Lal fired his pistol at the leader of the band.

The dacoits returned the fire, and two policemen fell severely wounded. In a few moments Bijai and his followers were in Punjab Nagla, and the police decided on awaiting the arrival of Mr. Denne and his armed men before interfering further with Bijai. On his arrival a brisk action took place, greatly to the advantage of the dacoits, who, protected by the mud walls and tortuous passages of the hamlet, could pick out the police at their leisure. Before midday Head-Constable Gokla Singh fell mortally wounded. Not long after Constable Amirulla was shot dead as he crept up to try and effect an entrance into the village ; later on Mr. Denne and a constable were severely wounded. An attempt was made by the police to set fire to the thatched roof of the huts, but without any success.

After darkness had come on Bijai decided that it was no longer safe to remain in Punjab Nagla, and a bold rush was made. A few shots were exchanged and once again the band were free. The police searched the hamlet and again came upon proceeds of the plunder of Landheri, thus conclusively proving that there was no mistake, and that the desperate men who had so vigorously fought them were those who had risked their lives for the possession of the charming Shahzadi.

A score of miles away from Punjab Nagla with its bloody engagement, a man, Purmeshri by name was driving his little cart and two bullocks from ancient Kampil away towards the big snipe jheel. Tall grass grew beside the road, which was wonderfully bad, and bumped and crossed the equanimity of Purmeshri sorely. But the worse was before him. Suddenly six gun-armed men were around his cart. Before he could gather together his startled wits, he had been hustled out, and the six men were seated in his cart and driving furiously away along the narrow track which leads straight to Paharpur.

Later in the day a wandering chowkidar met the band, and wondered greatly to see six armed men in the cart of peaceful Purmeshri. Here was cause for thought. The story of the capture of Bijai and Popopi, and the death of the handsome Dara, another brother of the leader, has already been told. With the exception of Charan Singh, sentence of death has been passed on all the prisoners—for him is reserved the worse fate of transportation for life.

It may strike some readers that there are three men whose names are mentioned in the above who are not unworthy of admiration. The unknown Sahibu Singh, who, coming to warn his friends of danger remained behind to meet what he must have known were violent and reckless men, and who was finally shot in such a cold-blooded way, and the two policemen shot down at Punjab Nagla. Many men have died less bravely than Head-Constable Gokla Singh and Constable Amirulla. At this time, when charges of cowardice, cruelty and extortion are so gaily made against the Indian police, it may be instructive to read the excellent way in which Bijai Singh and his band were fellowed, fought with, and finally captured.—" Pioneere."

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

A FURTHER fall in exchange, says the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 12th instant has to be recorded, and at the close rates are about an eighth of a penny under the prices of last Saturday. In the earlier days of the week there was some steadiness, and even an improvement of about a sixteenth, aided by higher quotations for rupee paper from the other end, but on Wednesday a fresh scare would seem to have taken hold of the London Stock Exchange for they commenced dropping Fours again and according to the telegram received this morning the stock is now £54 1*s.* 3*d.* per Rs. 1,000. Government Paper being now an important factor in exchange, in regard to the sterling quotation for the article, it is not surprising that exchange here and in Bombay gave way immediately and has continued to lower in sympathy. A private telegram from London traces the further drop in rupee paper to some alarm at the Behar mango tree daubing incident and to Colonel Malleson's letter on the subject in the Spectator ; doubtless some exaggerated version of the slight insubordination at Agra was also current on the Stock Exchange. Among business men here there are some who remember Colonel Malleson and they are surprised that he should have rushed into print and posed as an authority on anything recent after so many years of absence from India; the remark was even heard to-day that it was unsoldierlike for him to have turned alarmist on such meagre information. It may be added, though the subject is hardly worth following, that men in the bazar here, both Bengalis and lall-pugree wallahs, are amused at the credulity of the British public in attaching any importance to the vagaries of a few harmless jogees wandering about the mango groves in Behar. But to revert to the drop in Fours in London, it is astonishing how it has gone down of late. In a little more than three weeks it has shrunk about £4 10, which roughly may be called eight per cent, an enormous drop for the State bonds of even a third rate power. A fall of a half per cent. in Consols sets all the Bourses in Europe thinking what is going to happen next, yet they look complacently at a fall of eight per cent. in the bonds of the greatest of British dependencies, and do not so much as turn a hair.

It would brighten up things considerably if the Government decided to pay off some earlier small four per cent. loans, say to the extent of about 10 crores. The theory of locking up their money has had a sufficient trial in practice, and has proved completely impotent in staying the fall in exchange. An immediate announcement of retirement of loans to the extent named would arrest the fall in rupee paper in England, and thus bring about a bound in exchange. Things have got too much into a groove now, and a measure such as is recommended has the approval of many of the very best men here, but it should be done at once and with no warning to the market. Dear money does not benifit Government in the slightest degree ; the experience of many months proves this : a departure in the other direction is well worth the trial.

The particulars wired out regarding the two million of India bills issued in replacement of the amount now maturing, prove it be an immense success. Reuter omits the average but presuming it was only a fraction more than the minimum, or say roughly 41 shillings discount, it was a splendid allotment far the India Office. Applications were invited for twelve months or six months, and there having been no tenders for the shorter term proves the immense plethora of money on the home market at present, and also gives evidence of the prevailing idea that the abnormal influx of gold into England now being witnessed is likely to keep money there at a very low price throughout the year.

In the money market there is no change of any importance, nor are the returns of the Presidency banks anything but colourless. It is unusual to see a disparity of two per cent. continuing between the minimum in Calcutta and in Bombay, for as a rule the supplies of money at the cheaper market are diverted to the dearer and by such adjustment a parity in prices is attained, but although during the past fortnight there has been a steady flow from here to there, and a fair absorption of Council wire, no appreciable relief has been seen in Bombay. Locally discounts are 8 per cent. but Government paper loans have been done under bank minimum in the outside market, while in 51 days' Shroff bills on Bombay there is also a little ease, the price being Rs. 1-2 discount or a couple of annas under last week. Nevertheless, there are no large supplies of money on the spot, and it is only the absence of trade that has occasioned the slightly lower prices referred to. It is perfectly apparent that the usual buyers of Councils are continning to take not a rupee more than they absolutely require, and it is impossible to blame them so long as the exchange question continues to be as great a riddle as ever it was.

WEDDINGS are somewhat rare in Agra, especially in the month of May and in the hot weather. So the very charming and festive wedding that has just taken place must be recorded amongst the successes of social Agra. The marriage between Captain A. B. Scott, 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, stationed in Agra, and Miss Hall, sister of Mrs. Batten, and youngest daughter of General C. H. Hall, was solemnised in St. George's Church, Cantonments, at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, 8th instant. The service was performed by the Rev. Milnes Griffiths, Chaplain. By 5-30 all the invited guests and friends had assembled in the Church, which was most beautifully and artistically decorated by Mr. Bullen, Taj gardener. The green and white of the floral decorations, the long aisle lined on both sides with gunners and drivers of the 9th Field Battery in white uniform, the light dress and white uniforms of the officers and their wives all blended in giving a bridal appearance to the church. The bridegroom, attended by his bestman, Captain Vigne, Royal Artillery, was punctuality itself, but the bride (like all brides) kept everyone on the usual tiptoe of expectation, while one or two late arrivals gave the usual false alarms. The choir and band struck up the marriage hymn as the bride came up the aisle with her brother-in-law, Captain Batten, D. A. A.-G., who gave her away. She wore a simple gown of white silk and large Leghorn hat, and looked extremely pretty, and was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Neale, (daughter of the Commissioner) who wore a very becoming pale blue costume. After the ceremony the bridal pair left the church in the Royal Artillery brake drawn by six horses ridden by drivers of the battery, the sergeant-major doing outrider and an escort of sergeants galloped behind. It was a very smart turn-out with plenty of dash about it. Captain and Mrs. Batten held a reception after the ceremony at their house, where the band of the 17th N. I., under the direction of Mr. Kubimey, played a delightful selection. The wedding presents were also on view, and included two very handsome ones from the Freemasons of Agra, and from the Agra Tent Club. Captain Scott is a popular member of the Masonic Lodge, and has been secretary of the Tent Club for some time. The happy pair left amidst showers of rice and old slippers in the brake, and are now on their way to Kashmir for their honeymoon.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is most pleasant dressing imaginable.' This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentle' man should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A H Collins, of the I C S, are placed on his return from furlough at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to appoint Asst Surg Charles Arthur Lafrenais, L M S, Madras to be an Hony Asst Surg on H E's personal staff, vice Asst Surg Iyasawmy Pillai, Rao Bahadur, deceased.

The services of Surg Capt C N Bensley, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Maj A W D Campbell, I C S, Cantt Magte, Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

The services of Capt R M Maxwell, ISC, 6th B I Commdt, Lakhimpur Mily Police Battn, Assam are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A E Spring, AsstSupdt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted six months' leave.

Lieut C L Robertson, R E, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as Asst Supdt, 2nd grade.

The services of Col J C Doveton, M S C, Consvr of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

STAR OF INDIA.

H E the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr W J Cunningham, CSI, ICS, to be Secy of the Order.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

Under the provisions of sec XXI of the Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, H E the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr W J Cuningham, C S I, I C S, to be Secy of the Order.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr E F Harris, Head Master, is appointed to be Principal of the Govt College at Ajmere and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, sub pro tem, and during the absence on extraordinary leave of Mr F L Reid, or until further orders.

The services of Surg-Capt J Chaytor-White, M D, I M S (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, from date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

Capt W A Watson, I S C Sqdn Commdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Pol Asst at Goona, and until further orders, vice Maj G E Money.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Short, Depy Post Master-Genl, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of appointment of Lieut-Col A T S A Rind, CMG, ISC, Commy-Genl for Transport, is extended for five months.

Surg Lieut Col C J H Warden, IMS, Bengal Establishment offg medical storekeeper at the presidency, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Lieut Col J Reid retired.

Lieut Walter William Frederick Charles Musgrave, West Yorkeshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 12th Regt (2nd Burma Battn), MI, is admited to the ISC, subject to confermation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Wilfred Marshall Gutherie Smith, Scottish Rifles, Offg Wing Officer, 10th Regt (1st Burma Rifles), M I, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Guthrie Smith will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut Randle Harry Palin, of the Unattached List, and attached to the 22nd B I, is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Lieut H G Stainforth, ISC, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 4th Regt of B C, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut A E McBarnet, I S C, 5th Regt, P C, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—

Capt W Ewbank, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works Dept, to await result of examination for admission to Staff College.

Capt H M Prior, ISC, Mily Acctt, 3rd class, (p a).

Lieut R C H Chalmers, I S C, Wing Officer, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for six months.

Bgde Surg Lieut Col G McB Davis, M D, 4th Sikh Infy, (p a) for fourteen days.

Mr F W de Monte, Depy Examr, 2nd grade, Mily Actts Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—

Sub-Lieut G T MacFarlane, R I M (m c.) for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E S Farrant, Ex Engr, 2nd grade Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

The services of Lieut H Prentice, R E Asst Engr, 2nd grade are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Mr F Morrison Govt Examr of Accts, E I R Company, is appointed to officiate as Examr of Tele Accts in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr F E Godfrey on privilege leave.

Lieut R E Tomlin R E, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr C S R Palmer, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

Mr J R Swinden, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt

Mr J C Wyatt, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Burima, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Govt of India, P W Dept.

Mr A Sprenger, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, has been premitted to retire from the service of Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Surgn Col D O'C Raye, I M S, Bengal Estabt. is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Nurbudda districts, vice Surgn Col E O Tandy, retired travelling at the public expense.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bl Infy—Surg-Lieut J Mulvany to the offig medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg Lieut Col T Robinson.

18th Bl Infy—Surg Lieut J J Bourke to the offig medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg Lieut H A Smith.

1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Surg Lieut C Williams to the offg medical charge of the Battn, vice SurgLieut Col A McM Paterson.

1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Surg Lieut J Davidson to the offg medical charge of the Battn, vice Surgn Lieut Col W R Murphy.

2nd Battn 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Surg Lieut A O Hubbard to the offg medical charge of the Battn, vice Surg Lieut Col F A Smyth.

4th Punjab Infy—Surg Capt W H Henvey to the offg medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg Capt W H W Elliot.

The undermentioned officer having passed the examination in the practical part of subject (b) under paragraph 16 section IX Queen's Regulations, 1893, is qualified for the rank of Major :—Capt H E Stanton, DSO Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani :—Capt G Cockburns, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade ; Lieut C S Warwick, 1st Bn Devon Regt ; C G E Ewart, 5th B Cavy ; L C Jones, 7th Bl Cavy ; F M Smith, 1st Bl Infy ; J A Stewart, 7th Bl Infy ; W T C Poole, 8th Bl Infy ; A K Blair, 36th Sikhs ; 2nd Lieut H J P Browne, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles ; Sergt Maj W H Davies, 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade ; Gunner F W Smith, 51th Fd Battery R A ; 2nd-Lieut J Campbell, 2nd Bn Argyll and Sutherland High landers ; Lieut O A Smith, 27th Punjab Infantry ; Lieut A B Tillard, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles ; 2nd Lieut F A Maxwell, 24th Punjab Infantry ; and Rev J Oameron, Chaplain Church of Scotland.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in the Manipuri language at Manipur :—Capt A L Barrett, D S O, 43rd Gurkha Rifles ; Capt H W Priestley, 42nd Gurkha Rifles ; and Lieut L M Foster, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

Lieut R M Barff, 45th Sikhs, performed the duties of Transport Officer at Jhansi.

The underment oned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieuts :—2nd Lieuts T O Seagram, Royal Artillery ; A M Kettlewell, Royal Artillery ; and E W Brooke, 1st Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England : —Royal Artillery—Lieut J C deK Bruce Kingsmill, No 22 Company, Southern Div (Heavy Battery), for four months, on urgent private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut H T Marshall, Welsh Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offig Wing Officer.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Lieut F McConaghey, offig Wing Officer on probation, 31st Punjab Infy, to be offig Sqdn officer on probation.

Lieut Col J H Barnard, C M G, Aide de Camp, 2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers, will be placed on half pay on completing his extended period of service in command of the Battalion, and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt R H D'Aeth, East Kent Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Capt H H Dobbie, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, is transferred from the 8th to the 4th Circle.

Capt H S Mayhew, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, is posted to the 8th Circle.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd-Lieut H W B Trench, 2nd Battn Oxfordshire L I.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major T D Wilson, 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers, is extended by twenty-nine days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave in India :—

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut G W G Lindesay, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 35th Sikhs for six months, to Murree to study the Native languages.

Royal West Surrey Regiment—2nd-Lieut S B A Patterson, offg Wing Officer, on probation, 38th Dogras, to Simla, for six months, to study the Native languages.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut E Eardley-Wilmot, offg Wing Officer, for thirteen days, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

35th Sikhs—2nd-Lieut S K B Rice, officiating Wing Officer, for six months, to Murree, to study the Native languages.

5th Punjab Infantry—Lieut W E Venour, for six months, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—

5th Lancers—Major H J McLaughlin, for one hundred and sixty-nine days on private affairs.

1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut S W Hare, for three hundred and nineteen days, on private affairs.

Lieut M H K Pechell, for three hundred and nineteen days, on private affairs.

The following corrections are made in the scale of charges of the several Dak Companies in the Bengal Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief :—

1st Battn Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt A W G L Cole to be Adjt, vice Capt W R H Beresford, who is about to complete his tenure of the appointment.

With the approval of Government, the Comdr-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—Col F E Hastings, 2nd Sikh Infy, to officiate as Col on the Staff, Mooltan, vice Col Biscoe, on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt G B H Rice, 1st Battn R I Fusiliers, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl A P Palmer, C B offg in command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Capt W Prior, 13th Bengal Infy, to be offig Dist Recruiting Officer, Hindustani Hindu dist vice Newell, on leave.

17th Bengal Infantry—Lieut T E Madden, supernumerary on the establishment of the 16th Bengal Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Carnegy, transferred to the 9th Gurkha Rifles.

31st Punjab Infy—Capt W Giles, Wing Officer, 21st Punjab Infy, to be offg Wing Commdr, with effect from date of joining.

Royal Engineers—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty. Lieut-Col W Osborn is permitted to retire from the service on the pension to which he may be entitled.

The undermentioned have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed examinations noted against their names :—

Degree of Honour in Sanskrit (2nd Division)—Surg-Capt U N Mukerjee, Indian Medical Service.

Higher Standard in Hindustani—Lieut C W C Knox, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Lower Standard in Hindustani—Lieut R E Tomlin, Royal Engineers.

Higher Standard in Persian—Capt H G Burrowes, Royal Artillery ; Lieut C B Winter, 25th Punjab Infantry ; and Surg Lieut H M Earle, Indian Medical Service.

Military Works Dept—Lieut A C Joly de Lotbiniere, R E, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Bombay Commd.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt R H P Snow, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regt is cancelled.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut F T Parker, 5th Dragoon Guards, is extended to the 20th July 1894.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :— 2nd Battn Highland L I—Lieut J C O Fitzmaurice, on private affairs, pending retirement.

Saturday, the 26th May, 1894, having been fixed for the celebration of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Royal Salutes will be fired at all Military Stations in accordance with paragraph 34, Army Regulations India, Volume II, as revised by G O 17 of 1893.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. provinces and Oudh Gazette*).

Mr F Giles, Depy Commr, Almora, on special duty at Naini Tal, to officiate as Depy Commissioner, Naini Tal, during the absence on leave of Mr C H Roberts, or until furtherlorders.

Mr B C Dale, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Lucknow to Allahabad.

Mr H W Lyle, offg Magte and Collr, from Mirzapur to Benares.

Surg-Capt D W Scotland, Civil Surg, from Manpuri to Fatehgarh.

Mr C H Holme, Ex Engr 2nd grade, is appointed temporarily to the charge, of the Gorakhpur Division, Provl Works, vice Mr H G Passanah, Ex Engr, 1st grade, granted privilege leave.

(*Punjab Gazette*).

Mr J S Donald, C I E, Asst Commr, on special duty in Kurram, is appointed Officer on Special Duty in Kurram.

Mr W S Talbot, Asst Commr, Pind Dadan Khan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Jhelum, vice Mr J G Silcock, proceeding on leave.

With the sanction of the Govr-Genl, in Council, Mr S Le P T Clifford, Extra Judl Asst Commr, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Divl Judge at Lahore, vice Mr F C Channing.

Mr H A Casson, Offg Dist Judge, Hazara, is appointed to efficiate as Depy Commmr of Dera Ghazi Khan, vice Mr M L Dames.

Mr M L Dames, Depy Commr, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to officiate as Divl Judge of the Rawalpindi Division, vice Col W J Parker, proceeding on leave.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 16TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head ' Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·681	W N W	4	106·5	87·0	32	..	6·54	+3·09
Agra	29·708	N W	9	107·0	85·2	33	...	2·65	+1·00
Cawnpore	29·701	WN W	10	103·9	80·1	45	..	2·29	...
Allahabad	29·653	W NW	12	108·6	81·3	48	...	3·98	+1·70
Jhansi	29·736	N N W	7	106·1	84·2	26	...	4·42	+2·72
Jacobabad	29·643	S	16	113·7	81·1	64	..	1·22	+0·14
Karachi	29·766	W S W	13	92·0	79·1	77	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·791	S W	9	103·1	72·0	51	...	4·06	+2·44
Ajmere	29·783	W	18	99·9	78·6	58	...	2·90	+1·43
Deesa	29·837	W S W	18	101·3	77·0	63	...	2·22	+1·69
Ahmedabad	...	S W	4	103·8	78·6	63	...	1·93	..
Bhuj	29·810	W S W	20	95·0	76·9	69	...	0·37	−0·16
Rajkot	29·846	W S W	19	100·4	76·6	61	...	1·55	+1·01
Veraval	29·904	W	...	85·1	78·3	85	...	2·28	..
Neemuch	29·808	W	15	98·7	77·7	55	...	2·77	+1·74
Indore	29·856	W	7	98·5	76·6	61	...	2·81	+1·68
Saugor	29·768	W S W	7	103·4	78·6	38	...	4·06	+1·09
Jubbulpore	29·762	N W	6	101·5	79·6	28	...	2·92	−0·38
Hoshangabad	29·811	S W	5	104·4	79·6	47	...	6·46	+4·23
Khandwa	29·861	W	16	103·2	81·8	52	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·721	N W	9	109·5	83·5	22	...	1·03	−2·13
Nagpur	29·769	N W	11	109·8	80·1	39	0·14	3·56	+0·22
Amraoti	29·806	W NW	8	106·2	77·8	42	0·12	1·69	−1·31
Akola	29·856	W	13	105·2	80·8	52	...	2·93	−0·47
Surat	29·893	W S W	F	95·7	79·6	64	...	0·77	+0·38
Malegaon	29·882	W	11	100·4	75·6	65	...	1·86	+0·13
Bombay	29·933	W N W	9	90·6	81·1	67	...	1·91	+1·02
Poona	29·924	W NW	15	98·[illegible]	70·9	57	..	2·91	+0·23
Aurangabad	29·906	N W	6	101·0	73·2	57	...	5·00	..
Sholapur	29·871	N W	13	103·2	76·0	3[illegible]	...	0·72	−2·42
Ratnagiri	29·934	N N W	9	91·3	79·8	6[illegible]	...	0·39	−0·57
Belgaum	29·9[illegible]0	WN W	[illegible]	82·3	64·8	5[illegible]	...	8·42	+3·51
Goa	29·936	N	16	90·1	81·4	7[illegible]	..	4·3[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·940	N N W	9	89·3	80·5	7[illegible]	...	2·84	−1·89
Mangalore	29·945	E N E	5	89·3	81·9	72	0·06	8·33	+2·19
Calicut	29·930	N N W	14	90·8	79·5	71	...	26·81	+12·93
Cochin	29·926	N W	F	91·2	79·6	7[illegible]	...	16·53	−1·65
Bangalore	29·92	W	9	89·8	68·8	7[illegible]	..	7·7[illegible]	−0·31
Secunderabad	29·805	N W	8	10[illegible]·7	81·7	2[illegible]	...	5·87	+1·71
Masuliptm.	29·7[illegible]5	S	2	104·7	83·0	6[illegible]	...	21·78	+12·44
Bellary	29·887	W	15	101·0	78·9	46	...	2·0[illegible]	−2·07
Cuddapah	29·837	WN W	...	109·3	86·0	4[illegible]	..	9·2[illegible]	+1·33
Madras	29·780	S W	10	107·5	82·0	5[illegible]	...	...	..
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·835	W S W	7	103·1	78·3	5[illegible]	..	18·1[illegible]	+4·97
Negapatam	29·829	S W	7	104·6	81·8	5[illegible]	..	46·2[illegible]	+11·75
Colombo	29·922	W S W	11	87·0	80·5	7[illegible]	0·0[illegible]	47·7[illegible]	−1·36
Aden	29·847	Calm	12	97·3	82·3	7[illegible]	...	1·9[illegible]	−0·54

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly at Mangalore, southerly at Jacobabad and Masulipatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been light to strong. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Karachi and Neemuch, 24 at Allahabad, 22 at Khandwa, 20 at Rajkot, 18 at Ajmere, Bhuj, Poona, Sholapur, and Calicut, and 16 at Jeypore, Jubbulpore and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 10° above the normal on the Coromandel Coast, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad and Mangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased in Berar and at Malegaon, Aurangabad, Madras, Khandwa, Neemuch, Allahabad, Bhuj and Veraval, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, and at Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Karachi, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Deesa. Light rain has fallen at Nagpur Amraoti and Mangalore. The atmosphere is rather damp and cloudy in Gujarat, Berar, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karachi, Malegaon, Nagpur and Aurangabad, and conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered showers there. Moderate to strong winds are probable over nearly the whole country. The weather in Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Karachi will remain more or less cloudy.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Wednesday's pressure changes are generally small, except in East Punjab, where the barometer has risen briskly. The pressure distribution hence is practically unaltered, except that gradients are slightly less steep in Upper India. Shallow depressions are noticeable to-day in Upper Sind, Behar, and Central Burma. Strong westerly winds continue to blow in West and Central India and the Deccan. Strong hot winds are blowing in the Gangetic Plain. The temperature has fallen in North West India and Burma, but continues above the normal to moderate in the Northern India area. The greatest excess of temperature yesterday included west Bengal and Behar, where it is from five to seven degrees above the normal, light to moderate rain fell in the Burma coast districts, and thundershowers in Assam, North Bengal, and the Punjab hills. Conditions are practically unchanged. Showery weather will probably continue in Lower Burma. The weather is less disturbed in Upper India, except perhaps the North-West Provinces hills.

A STRANGE sight has been seen in the Strand and Fleet-street recently. There was a procession of high blue-painted vans, each drawn by one horse, about a dozen in number. The police made way for them, and traffic was considerably impeded. They were the Bible vans which are going to be sent round the country to carry on a Bible war in defence of " pure Protestantism " and against " Ritualism," under the will of Anne Askew, an eccentric Lincolnshire lady, described as " saint and martyr."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

SOME action on the part of the Society of Authors is contemplated in reference to the boycotting of Mr. George Moore's new novel, Esther Waters, by one of the great circulating libraries. Great interest will attach to this, as being the first deliberate tackling by authors of what has been called the censorship of the libraries. As yet the matter is only at an initial stage, and what course it will take—assuming it does take definite shape—remains to be seen. Presumably the Society of Authors would deal with the thing on the initiative of Mr. George Moore and his publisher, Mr. Walter Scott.

With the object of ascertaining what the Society of Authors may do, a "Chronicle" interviewer the other day called at the offices. He happened to see Mr. Walter Besant, who is now only very occasionally at Portugal-street. Mr. Besant said he had only just returned from a holiday, and had not even had time to read Esther Waters. He had heard, however, that the case of the novel might come under the notice of the society. As to what could be done or might be done provided the matter proceeded, he could not of course say. But the position is a promising one, and we shall be very curious to see what amount of fighting trade unionism there is among the brotherhood of authors.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's History of Trade Unionism was to be issued by Messrs. Longman on Tuesday, May 1, which is Labour Day. It will have an interesting coloured map, showing at a glance the rise of the tree of trade organistaion. But it would be a mistake to assume that this work is merely a chronicle of trade unionism, and an epitome of its results. Really it was the political history of the working classes of England that was aimed at, and that is what the book is. The period dealt with embraces the past century and a half, and the material is substantially all new. As much would be indicated by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Webb have devoted three years of special investigation to gathering and arranging their material. The work will probably be the most important contribution to the Labour question that has appeared in England for a very long time.

Mr. Grant Allen has suffered a bereavement by the death of his mother at Toronto. The deceased lady was a daughter of the only Canadian peer, the late Baron de Longueuil, whose patent was granted by Louis XIV., though not officially recognised by the British Government until 1880. Mrs. Allen has been buried in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Ontario, where the remains of Sir Jhon Macdonald lie.

The publication of 'Funuy Folks' has ceased. Many will be sorry to learn that a popular and on the whole an ably-conducted paper has come to an end. 'Funny Folks' was started twenty years ago and until recently was run on political lines as a commic supporter of the Liberal cause. For years it was conspicuous by reason of its clever cartoons, which were contributed in succession by Messrs. Procter, Stafford, and Buckley. In place of 'Funny Folks' Mr. James Henderson announces a new journal, with the title 'Varieties,' of which the first number was to appear on May 9.

We learn that our excellent literary monthly contemporary, 'The Bookman,' is about to appear in an American edition, to be published simultaneously, we presume, with the English one. For the United States it will be edited by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. In England it is edited, as all the literary world knows, by its founder, a man of most varied knowledge and extraordinary energy, Dr. Robertson Nicoll. Besides 'The Bookman,' his editorial care covers the 'Expositor,' the 'British Weekly,' and no doubt also Annie S. Swan's Magazine, 'The Woman at Home.'

The Green Bay-Tree of Mr. W. H. Wilkins and Mr. Herbert Vivian is being published by Messrs. Hutchinson. The motive is the substantial way in which the wicked flourish, all beautiful theories to the contrary notwithstanding. There is a preface, and it is remarkable in that it consists wholly of extracts from the Psalms. The authors have found the Prayer Book version most to their taste. I myself is the first text, have seen the ungodly in great power: and flourishing like a green bay-tree. The story begins at Harrow, passes to Cambridge, and then into the worlds of politics and society. Messrs. Wilkins and Vivian quote some of their chapter mottoes from Disraeli—as, for example, The two greatest stimulants in the world are youth and debt.

The Rev. H. N. Hutchinson's new work, which he entitles Creatures of Other Days, is to be published by Messrs. Chapman almost at once. It is on the same lines as Extinct Monsters, which has had a great vogue. Extinct Monsters, however, dealt mostly with the beasts of old which frequented these islands, while Creatures of Other days will principally be creatures of the American continent. The salamander and crocodile families are described, then the toothed birds of America, and so to a history of the dodo. The marsupials of Australia, even the urus of Cæsar, come within Mr. Hutchinson's range. He gives, too, the story of the evolution of the horse founded on a fortunate discovery of ancestral forms.

Mr. Joseph Pollard, of Truro, announces a limited edition, at 5s., of a book which should be interesting reading. It is The Autobiography of a Cornish Smuggler, Captain Harry Carter, with an introduction and notes by Mr. John B. Cornish. The book is printed from the original MS. which is over 100 years old, written by Captain Carter and his brother John, known as the King of Prussia, and describes a series of remarkable experiences connected with the smugglers of Prussia Cove, in Mount's Bay, in the latter half of the last century. Amongst other adventures Carter was a prisoner in Paris during the Reign of Terror.

The Oxford 'Undergraduate Papers,' is one of the most inaccessible of modern periodical rarities. Only four perfect copies are known, one of which is in the remarkable collection of Mr. Thomas J. Wise. The British Museum has only three out of the four numbers. The book contains much more that was written by Swinburne than the examples we gave, and nothing has been reprinted. The 'Undergraduate Papers' stands first in interest in the series of private and semi-private magazine rarities which include the 'Germ,' the 'Oxford and Cambridge Magazine,' the 'Gads Hill Gazette,' the 'Snob,' and sundry others.

When the British Museum catalogue is completed, said Dr. Garnett the other day, it will be positively the largest book in the world. During the thirteen years which it has been in preparation, 1,400,000 distinct titles and entries have been printed in all sorts of languages, and presenting all sorts of difficulties. He took the opportunity at the annual dinner of the London Correctors of the Press to pay a well-deserved compliment to readers in general, and those of the catalogue in particular. The proportion of corrections had been less than in literature generally, and that he could only attribute to the great skill of the correctors.

In the 'American Journal of Politics' for April, Mr. Carl Snyder furnishes some interesting facts and figures about the American newspaper. In the United States there are 1,850 daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of over 7,500,000 copies. In other words, there is a daily newspaper printed for every other family in the country. The total number of weeklies reaches 14,000, of which some 26,000,000 are issued each week, or an average of two papers for each family. Viewing the total issues for the year, it appears that the daily absorbs nearly sixty per cent. of entire periodical production, and the weekly about thirty-five per cent. The daily paper is, therefore, by reasons of its frequency of issue and its wider distribution among all classes by far the strongest influence of popular reading. The circulation of the dailies in seven large cities—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco—is considerably more than half of the total daily issue of the country.

A new story in the Pseudonym Library, The Shen's Pigtail, by Mr. M., is shortly to appear. This is a case of an author who really never wants his identity to be known. His book is a series of study-stories of official life—Anglo-Chinese and Chinese—in China. Mr. William Heinemann will publish at once Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon's Story of a Modern Woman. Messrs Sampson Low expect to have Edith E. Cuthell's novel, A Baireuth Pilgrimage, ready very soon. It will be in two volumes. Mr. Frankfort Moore is working on a new novel, which he hopes to finish by the beginning of September. He is leaving the distressful country to settle in London, or, to be strictly accurate, at Kew. Mr. Zangwill's new and most ambitious novel, The Master, commences in 'To-Day' early next month. In this novel Mr. Zangwill breaks entirely new ground, deserting the Ghetto for the forest settlements of Nova Scotia and the clubs and drawing rooms of Bohemian and fashionable London.

Mr. Alfred Austin's little study of The Garden that I Love was to be published by Messrs. Macmillan on My 8. Under the title of Duologues Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a group of drawing-room comedies by Mr. Fred Simpson. Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen has illustrated them. Mr. G. A. Salas Things I Have Seen and People I have Met is, Messrs. Cassell say, to be ready this month. There will be two volumes. Messrs. Ward and Lock have postponed Mr. Coulson Kernahan's Sorrow and Song until the autumn, in order that it may be published simultaneously in America by Messrs. Appleton. Professor George Adam Smith's Historical Geography of the Holy Land is to be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Messrs. Macmillan have a new work on the currency question almost ready. The writer is Mr. Elijah Helm of Manchester, and the title "The Joint Standard."

NOTICES.

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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS,
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

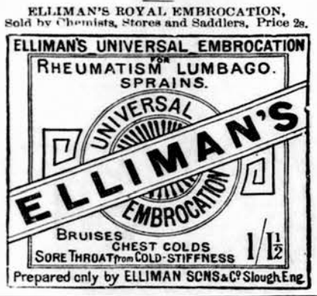
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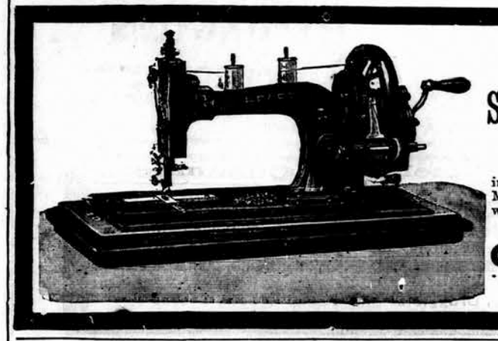

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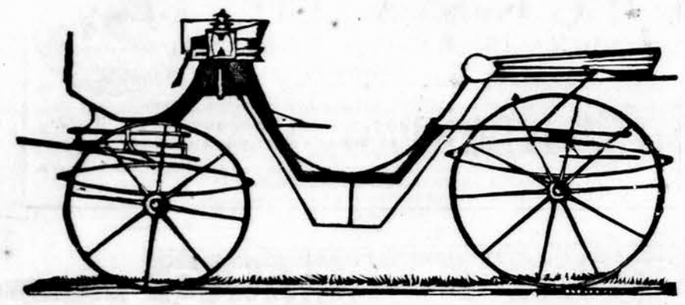
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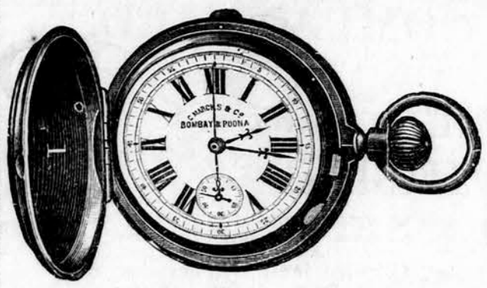
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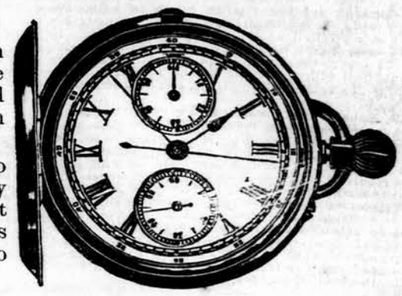


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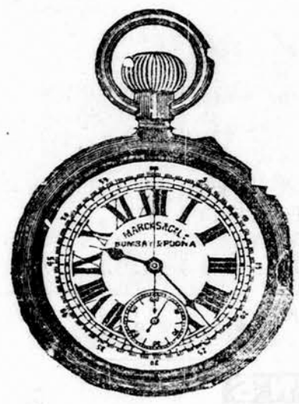
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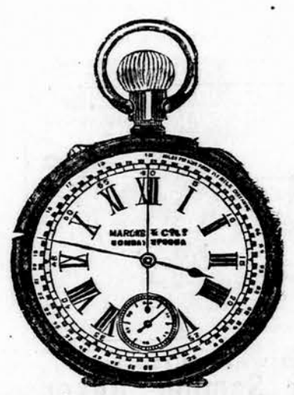
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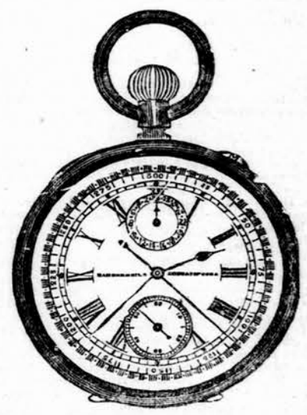
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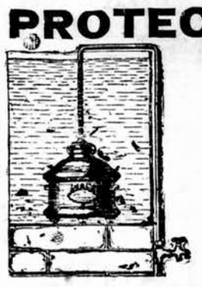


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